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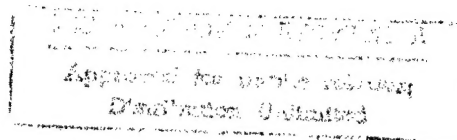
6 January 1983

USSR Report

AGRICULTURE

No. 1364

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

WINTER CROP SOWINGS COMMENCE IN BELORUSSIAN SSR

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Sep 82 p 3

/Article by G. Dobrovolskaya, senior engineer-agricultural meteorologist at the Minsk Weather Bureau: "Optimum Periods Have Arrived"/

/Text/ The sowing of winter crops has commenced throughout the republic. A chief task of the farmers is to carry out this work during the best periods. A deviation from these periods leads to a reduction in germinative capacity, a deterioration in the growth and development of the plants and, in the final analysis, to a reduction in yields. Winter crops sown during the required periods succeed in developing normally prior to the end of the autumn growing season; they thicken out properly and at the beginning of the cold period they undergo physiological hardening in a manner such that they are prepared for winter. Winter crops which are sown too early usually thicken out to an excessive degree and by the end of the autumn period they develop a powerful above-ground bulk. Such overgrown plants do not harden out as well and they are less resistant to unfavorable winter conditions. Late sowing periods for winter crops lead to equally unfavorable consequences. Delayed sowings tend to shorten the autumn growing periods. Prior to the onset of frosts, the plants have not thickened out sufficiently and they enter the winter in the seedling phase, having 2-3 leaves. In such a state, they are unable to accumulate an adequate amount of nutrients, become hardened or develop a sufficiently strong root system. Such sowings become extremely sparse in the early spring.

An analysis of agrometeorological observations carried out over a period of many years reveals that the optimum sowing periods for winter crops are determined by the autumn conditions. In the process, a decisive role is played by the temperature factor.

In early September, warm weather with brief periods of rainfall predominated in Belorussia. The agrometeorological conditions for the sowing and germination of seed were fine in a majority of the republic's rayons. The upper soil layer is mainly in a moderately damp state.

In accordance with a long-term forecast prepared by the USSR Gidromettsentr /Order of Lenin Hydrometeorological Scientific Research Center of the USSR/, close to normal conditions are expected in Belorussia during the month of September.

Based upon special studies carried out at the Belorussian Hydrometeorological Center and taking into account the character of autumn weather, the optimum

periods for completing the sowing of winter crops will occur in the northern part of Belorussia during 10-15 September and in the southern part -- 16-20 September. Winter crops sown later than these periods may enter the winter in an underdeveloped state.

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

IMPORTANCE OF WINTER RYE IN BELORUSSIAN SSR STRESSED

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 2 Sep 82 p 1

/Article by P. Poboko: "Master of the Fields -- Rye"/

/Text/ The mass sowing of winter crops has commenced in the republic's northern rayons. The fields are being sown mainly in rye, which quite properly is referred to as the chief food crop of the Belorussian grain fields.

From year to year it produces stable yields on poor sod-podzolic soils and, even more important, during all types of weather. It is making a considerable contribution this year towards fulfilling the plan for selling grain to the state. It is by no means an accident that the republic's farmers, after having commenced the mass sowing of winter crops, set aside almost 1.3 million hectares for rye, leaving only one tenth of this area for wheat, which under local conditions furnishes only forage grain. And over a period of 5 years they expanded the rye fields by more than one third.

Having made rye the master of the fields, the grain growers proceeded to display timely concern for preparing the soil and seed for the sowing operations. At the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Grodnenskiy Rayon, the plowing of the winter crop fields was completed in early August and this made it possible to carry out the subsequent tilling of the soil in a high quality manner. Here all of the weeds were destroyed and the area leveled off. A greater amount of attention was given to applying organic fertilizer to the winter crop fields. For the republic as a whole, one and a half times more organic fertilizer was applied to the fields than was the case last year. First and second class seed for promising regionalized varieits has been placed in the soil. More than one half of the seed was treated. A considerable portion of the sowing area will be occupied by the Belorussian bred Belta rye variety, which in the words of the chief of the Main Administration for Farming of the Ministry of Agriculture for the BSSR A.P. Korobach, has no equal. On the better farms, it furnishes up to 30 or more quintals of grain per hectare. Use of the highly effective preparation Fundazol, which is employed for combating snow mould, serves to raise the cropping power by 1.5-4 quintals per hectare. This year it has been prepared for 130,000 hectares.

The plans call for the sowing of winter crops in the republic to be carried out during the best periods.

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

AUTUMN PLOWING IN BELORUSSIAN SSR HAMPERED BY EQUIPMENT PROBLEMS

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Sep 82 p 1

/Article by S. Rubashko, senior engineer at the Main Administration for Mechanization and Electrification of the Ministry of Agriculture for the BSSR: "The Powerful Machines Lie Idle"/

/Text/ As of 8 September, autumn plowing had been carried out on 359,900 hectares, or 14.2 percent of the task, at kolkhozes and sovkhoses throughout the republic. The lowest work rates were recorded in Vitebsk, Minsk and Mogilev Oblasts. And this was by no means an accident. For it is in these oblasts that more than 150 powerful tractors are lying idle and low quality repairs are being carried out on engines and transmissions. For the republic as a whole, more than 1,300 powerful T-150K and K-700 tractors are "resting."

In Postavskiy Rayon the Starodvorskiy Sovkhoz has been waiting 3 months for an engine to be made available for a T-150K tractor by a repair plant of Goskomsel' khoztekhnika and the Leninskiy Put' Kolkhoz has been waiting the same length of time for an engine for a K-700 tractor. T-150K tractors at the Sovkhoz imeni Kalinin and the Parizhskaya Kommuna Kolkhoz in Smolevichskiy Rayon have been lying idle without engines for more than one and a half months and T-150 tractors at the Smorgonskiy Sovkhoz in Smorgonskiy Rayon and the Maloye Mozheykovo Sovkhoz in Lidskiy Rayon and also a K-700 tractor at the Tal'kovtsy Sovkhoz in Volkovysskiy Rayon have been lying idle without engines for a month's time.

The supply and repair services of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika are not meeting the kolkhoz and sovkhos requirements for those spare parts required for repairing the T-150K tractors. Thus two T-150K tractors at the Sovkhoz imeni Kupriyanov in Smolevichskiy Rayon have been lying idle for more than a month for lack of minor steering control parts, clutches and brake valves.

The quality of the repair work being performed at the Priyaminskiy Plant continues to remain low. The Zagor'ye Sovkhoz in Smolevichskiy Rayon, following capital repair work, has twice sent a T-150K tractor back to the plant for the removal of defects and still the machine was returned uncorrected.

All those who work in the rural areas and also those who provide logistical support for the rural areas must be imbued with a sense of responsibility -- for indeed it is here that the foundation is laid for the 1983 harvest. Everything must be done to ensure the inclusion in the operations of all of the T-150K and K-700 tractors.

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

POOR QUALITY OF SOIL PREPARATION WORK IN BELORUSSIAN SSR SCORED

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 17 Sep 82 p 1

/Article: "Raise the Tempo for Autumn Plowing Work"

/Text/ During the past week the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses carried out soil scuffling work on 34,800 hectares, or 5.8 percent of the task. Autumn plowing work was carried out on 121,000 hectares, or 4.8 percent of the plan. The work rates on farms in Brest, Gomel and Grodno Oblasts have been increased by a factor of 1.5-2. It bears mentioning that in Brest and Gomel Oblasts the principal tracts are being plowed following scuffling of the stubble. This agricultural method is valued highly in Lyubanskiy, Nesvizhskiy, Slutskiy, Sennenskiy, Orshanskiy, Pinskiy, Ivanovskiy and Stolinskiy Rayons, where the tasks for scuffling of the stubble have been fulfilled by more than 80 percent. The plowing work is being carried out in an organized manner on farms in Ivanovskiy, Pinskiy, Kletskiy, Soligorskiy, Kopyl'skiy and Stolinskiy Rayons, where the plan has already been fulfilled by more than 30 percent.

The leading farms are devoting a great amount of attention not only to the periods for tilling the soil but also to the quality of the work. At the Kolkhoz imeni Dmitrov in Tolochinskiy Rayon, where honored agronomist of the Belorussian SSR A. Khomyak works, the autumn plowing is being carried out only following scuffling of the stubble, using plows with skim coulters, with the bed of perennial grasses being disked in advance. Bastard fallow tilling of the soil in behalf of flax and spring grain crops is now being carried out here in an active manner, with sodium trichloroacetate being applied to more than 100 hectares.

However, for the republic as a whole, the rates for tilling the soil are lower than those planned. In particular, the scuffling of stubble is being carried out in an unsatisfactory manner in Myadel'skiy, Dzerzhinskiy, Stolbtsovskiy, Shklovskiy, Chauskiy, Osipovichskiy, Polotskiy, Shumilinskiy and Chashnikskiy Rayons, where less than 15 percent of the scuffling task has been carried out. Moreover, in Goretskiy, Klimovichskiy and Klichevskiy Rayons not one hectare has been scuffled. The farms in Krupskiy, Smolevichskiy, Gorodokskiy, Dubrovenskiy, Ushachskiy, Lioznenskiy, Kruglyanskiy and Mstislabskiy Rayons have fallen behind in their autumn plowing work; here the plans for such work have been fulfilled by no more than 12 percent.

On some farms, not one hectare of autumn plowing has been carried out. At the Selyuty Sovkhoz in Vitebskiy Rayon, the plowing work has yet to commence, despite the fact that the plan calls for autumn plowing to be carried out on 1,640 hectares.

Similar situations prevail at the Rudnyanskiy, Zaozerskiy and Smolovka Sovkhoz, at the Kolkhoz imeni Michurin in Gorodokskiy Rayon and at nine farms in Shklovskiy Rayon. The Iskra and Oktyabr' Kolkhozes in Khotimskiy Rayon have only just commenced their autumn harvesting work. At the Smorgonskiy Sovkhoz in Smorgonskiy Rayon, only 30 of 1,950 hectares have been plowed and not one hectare has been scuffled. Here, for various reasons, five T-150 tractors are lying idle. As yet, a large number of caterpillar tractors have not been placed in operation. For example, on the day that a check was carried out in Shumilinskiy Rayon there were 106 caterpillar and 50 wheeled tractors lying idle.

Nor is the quality of the plowing work being maintained at a number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses throughout the republic. At all of the farms checked in Gorodokskiy, Goret'skiy and Mstislavskiy Rayons the split ridges are not being covered over, large crests are being tolerated and the headlands are not being tilled properly. At the Kolkhoz imeni Engel's in Tolochinskiy Rayon, the disking of a bed of perennial grasses was carried out with great gaps.

One reason for the low rates in autumn preparation of the soil lies in the fact that the leaders and specialists of the agricultural administrations are not devoting proper attention to this work. For example, the agricultural administrations in Mozyrskiy and Kalinkovichskiy Rayons are not exercising control over this work.

At the present time, weeds have appeared on tracts which were plowed early and the optimum periods are at hand for destroying them by means of bastard fallow tilling. Thus the agricultural service of kolkhozes and sovkhoses must exercise daily control over this work, increase sharply the autumn plowing rates and raise the quality of this work.

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

AUTUMN SOIL PREPARATION WORK IN BELORUSSIAN SSR REVIEWED

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Sep 82 p 1

/Article: "Soil Scuffling and Autumn Plowing -- Rates and Quality"

/Text/ As of 8 September this year, soil scuffling work had been carried out on 200,300 hectares, or 33.3 percent of the task, at kolkhozes and sovkhoses and kolkhozes throughout the republic. Autumn plowing was carried out on 359,900 hectares, or 14.2 percent of the plan. The increase in scuffling of the stubble during the week amounted to 50,600 hectares, or 9.3 percent and autumn plowing -- 108,800 hectares, or 4.2 percent.

The highest rates for stubble scuffling and autumn plowing were recorded on farms in Brest Oblast. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Maloritskiy, Pinskiy, Ivanovskiy, Gomel'skiy, Zhitkovichskiy and Khoynikskiy Rayons have completed their soil scuffling work. Those in Slutskiy, Krasnopol'skiy, Lyubanskiy and some other rayons are close to fulfilling this task. Many leading farms throughout the republic have already completed their soil scuffling and autumn plowing work and are commencing their bastard fallow tilling of the soil. At the Krasnaya Zvezda Breeding Plant in Kletskiy Rayon, scuffling has been carried out on 540 hectares for all of the stubble predecessor crops and autumn plowing on 930 hectares, or 87 percent of the plan. The work is proceeding very well at the kolkhozes imeni Kirov in Shchuchinskiy Rayon and Progress in Grodnenskiy Rayon and on a number of other farms.

The successes achieved at these kolkhozes and sovkhoses are explained by the fact that the work is being carried out here using the group method and with the equipment being operated around-the-clock. Extensive use is being made of the powerful K-700 and T-150K tractors and efficient technical servicing has been organized for the units. The machine operators were provided with hot food out on the fields: they are being paid progressive wages and they are also being issued grain upon fulfillment of their shift tasks in a high quality manner.

Good organization of labor and high professional expertise is aiding many of the machine operators in achieving fine results in their autumn plowing work. For example, tractor operator K. Ivchenko at the Kommunar Kolkhoz in Rechitskiy Rayon plowed 305 hectares using a T-150K tractor, including 16 hectares on the last day and a tractor operator at the Kolkhoz imeni Gor'kiy in Oktyabr'skiy Rayon plowed 150 hectares using a T-74 tractor, including 9 hectares on the last day. High indicators were also achieved by a number of machine operators engaged in carrying out stubble scuffling work.

However, just as in the past, the rates for the autumn tilling of the soil in many rayons remain low. The leaders and specialists on farms in Dokshitskiy, Berezinskiy, Krupskiy, Logoyskiy, Goretskiy, Klimovichskiy, Mogilevskiy and Osipovichskiy Rayons are displaying very little concern for the fate of the future harvest and this is borne out by the fact that they are ignoring such an important measure as scuffling of the stubble. This work is being carried out at a low tempo on farms in Lidskiy, Glubokskiy, Chashnikskiy, Dzerzhinskiy and Rogachevskiy Rayons. The autumn plowing work is being dragged out on farms in Dzershinskiy, Borisovskiy, Myadel'skiy, Krupskiy, Molodechnenskiy and Baranovichskiy Rayons, where the autumn plowing plan has been fulfilled by less than 8 percent. At the Zhodino Experimental Base in Smolevichskiy Rayon, where the experimental fields of the Institute of Farming are located, as of today not one hectare has been scuffled and only 10 hectares of a plan calling for 937 have been plowed. For all practical purposes, this work has not even been started at the Gol'shany Sovkhoz in Oshmyanskiy Rayon. Here one third of the caterpillar tractors lie idle for technical reasons. At the Pobeda Kolkhoz in Kamenetskiy Rayon, three out of four T-150 tractors have not been included in the operations and at the Oktyabr' Kolkhoz in this same rayon -- two Kirovets tractors. Measures for providing additional payments are not being employed for plowing carried out at a majority of the farms in Kamenetskiy Rayon.

On the whole, at farms which were checked in all oblasts, the tractors being employed for plowing work are being operated in one shift and almost no nighttime work whatsoever is being carried out. As a result, the output per tractor is extremely low. Owing to the fact that at the present time many items of equipment are being used for harvesting work or for sowing the winter crops, particular importance is being attached to using the tractors for carrying out plowing work at night. The agricultural administrations of oblast executive committees and the rayon executive committees must assist the leaders of farms in organizing nighttime work and they must exercise constant control over the fulfillment of the tasks and plans for scuffling the stubble and carrying out autumn plowing work. The daily increase in the amount of autumn plowed land must be no less than 2-3 percent of the plan. The agronomic service for the farms must ensure that each field is plowed in both a timely and high quality manner.

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

IMPORTANCE OF WINTER FIELD WORK IN BELORUSSIA STRESSED

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 30 Oct 82 p 1

/Excerpt/ There is no more important work in the rural areas than that of harvesting the crops on a timely basis and without losses and supplying the homeland with greater quantities of products. However, in addition to this consideration the grain growers are also devoting thought to the future fields and the future harvest. Autumn plowing work has been carried out on 2.31 million hectares, or 92 percent of the overall area to be plowed. With the completion of the harvest operations, an increase has taken place in the number of tractors participating in the autumn plowing work and the work is proceeding more rapidly. However, on farms in Krupskiy, Chervenskiy, Chausskiy, Dubrovenskiy, Ushachskiy and Buda-Koshelevskiy Rayons not enough importance is being attached to this important agrotechnical measure -- timely and high quality autumn plowing operations.

The recent 8th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia referred to the production of grain and feed as being a key task. The stability of the yields being obtained in Belorussia will be ensured by raising the overall culture of farming, introducing scientifically sound crop rotation plans, including pulse crops in these plans, increasing the volumes of organic fertilizer being employed and by observing in a strict manner the best periods for carrying out all of the field work. The time is at hand for the farmers, specialists, all party organizations of kolkhozes and sovkhoses and the associations of raysel'khoztekhnika and Sel'khozkhimiya to carry out these tasks. Before long the fields will be covered by a white winter blanket of snow. For the farmers, this period is equally active and equally disturbing. A rich harvest in the future commences with important work being carried out in connection with the procurement of fertilizers, the repair of equipment and the preparation of high quality seed. The fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations of the farmers during the third year of the five-year plan is greatly dependent upon success being achieved during the winter months.

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

AUTUMN PREPARATION OF SOIL FOR SPRING SOWING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 82 p 1

/Article: "For the Future Fields"/

/Text/ The most important task at the present time in the rural areas is that of harvesting the crops in a timely manner and without losses and supplying the homeland with as much grain and other field crop husbandry products as possible. At the same time, the thoughts of the grain growers are also concentrated on the future fields. Winter sowing work is being carried out on the farms and seed is being laid away for spring. In carrying out the tasks associated with implementing the country's food program, which was approved during the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the field crop growers are striving to raise the fertility of the soil and to carry out in a strict manner those measures which will ensure further growth in cropping power.

"This assumes the effective utilization of all types of fertilizers" stated Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during the Plenum, "it requires the introduction of a scientifically sound and well thought out system of farming, one which fully takes into account the natural-economic conditions of each zone and oblast, each rayon and each farm."

Such systems have been developed and recommended for mastering in all areas by the scientists and practical workers. The chief concern at the present time is that of implementing them. This work is being carried out in a purposeful manner in Omsk, Saratov and Moscow Oblasts and in a number of zones in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan and the Baltic republics.

In many regions of the country priority consideration is being given to a soil-protective system of farming which has already been mastered on tens of millions of hectares. It is proving to be of assistance in reducing the adverse effects of drought conditions, in raising the cropping power of grain crops and in limiting the annual fluctuations in cropping power. At the present time, the task is one of ensuring the intelligent and creative use of progressive agricultural practices and the skilful operation of implements for the non-mouldboard tilling of soil.

Clean fallow plays an important role in the steppe regions. It is viewed as being a substantial factor for combating drought conditions are raising the productivity and stability of the grain economy. Over the next 2 years, the area of fallow fields must be increased to the optimum size. Today the farmers in many areas are

learning how to utilize fallow land in an intelligent manner and they are using it as truly "repair" fields and as a component element of intensive farming. But this is not the case in all areas. This year the fallow was turned over late in Belgorod, Voronezh, Chelyabinsk and Irkutsk Oblasts. In a number of areas, very little fertilizer is being applied to the soil.

The foundation for any system of farming is a crop rotation plan. It makes it possible to restore order to land and it serves as a chief indicator for a high culture of work by plant growers. But in a number of areas the crop rotation plans are being mastered in a poor manner. For example, the sowing of crops is still being carried out in an unsystematic manner in Ryazan, Smolensk, Lipetsk and Kuybyshev Oblasts. Measures must be undertaken to restore order to the land as rapidly as possible.

The field crop growers also attach considerable importance to the timely preparation of autumn plowed land. The workers at the Kolkhoz imeni Karl Marks in Buzulukskiy Rayon in Orenburg Oblast follow the rule of carrying out this work during the best periods and with the zonal peculiarities being taken into account. Here a great amount of attention is given to early autumn plowing. The machine operators strive to retain as much moisture in the soil as possible, a factor which is of extreme importance given the conditions found here. Approximately 7,000 hectares have already been turned over, or more than two thirds of the autumn fields. Non-mouldboard tilling of the soil is being employed. The use of a creative approach in carrying out the agricultural practices is producing good results. The cropping power of the grain crops at this kolkhoz is twice as high as that of its neighbors.

Success is being achieved in those areas where permanent crews have been formed, where the technical servicing of the units has been organized in a fine manner and where thought has been given to employing moral and mental incentives for work performed. However, proper attention is not being given to this important measure at the present time. In recent years, the autumn plowing has been carried out late in a number of oblasts and the soil cultivation technology is not being maintained. As a result, the degree of field weediness is increasing and the cropping power of the crops is decreasing. This is apparent on the fields in Kursk and Penza Oblasts. Again this year, a number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the northwestern, central and Volgo-Vyatsk regions of the RSFSR were late in commencing their soil preparation work in behalf of next year's crops. Each agronomist and brigade leader is under an obligation to display concern for the proper preparation of his fields. Greater control must be exercised over this work.

In preparing fields for spring, importance is attached to giving some thought to multiplying their productive power. Where the soil is sour, and this is particularly true of regions in the Russian nonchernozem zone, lime should be applied to it simultaneously with plowing. The possibility exists of applying more local fertilizers to the land. Thus the machine operators at the Sverdlovskiy Sovkhoz in the Mordovian ASSR apply up to 40 tons of organic fertilizer per hectare together with mineral fertilizer during the autumn plowing work. The fertility of the arable land is smoothing out and the cropping power of the grain crops exceeded 30 quintals. The subunits of Sel'khozkhimiya are actively assisting the farms in Kharkov, Chimkent and Ulyanovsk Oblasts and in the Tatar ASSR in increasing the potential of their fields. The present period is the best time for

applying organic fertilizer to the soil and all of the supplies of this material should be used. In addition, the ineffective practice of applying local fertilizers during the winter and spring period should be eliminated.

The rates for preparing the areas are dependent to a considerable degree upon the manner in which use is made of the vehicle pool, particularly the tractors. At leading farms, their continuous operation is ensured. Specialized detachments and teams have been created, fuel supplies are available and the technical servicing of the units has been organized in a fine manner. On the other hand, a considerable number of tractors are inoperable in Kalinin Oblast. Also owing to defects, many Kirovets machines are lying idle in Volgograd Oblast and in Altay Kray. This situation must be corrected in a more rapid manner by the engineering services of the sovkhozes and kolkhozes and by the subunits of Sel'khoztekhnika.

The rural machine operators are waiting for their orders for spare parts to be fulfilled by the industrial enterprises. Special importance is being attached to supplying the farms with more machines and to accelerating the production of a complex of implements for the zonal and soil-protective technologies.

At the present time, concern for the land and its preparation for spring sowing must be the object of attention by the party organizations. They must support in every possible way the efforts of the rural workers aimed at creating a strong foundation for carrying out the tasks of the third year of the five-year plan and implementing the food program of the USSR. The competition to achieve high results, to improve the quality of labor and to ensure the creative use of moral and material stimuli must be disseminated more extensively among the plowing personnel.

Thousands of machine operators are presently engaged in preparing the soil. The better they carry out this work, the more reliable will be the foundation for the future harvest.

7026

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

ORGANIZATION, TRANSPORT PROBLEMS IN COTTON HARVEST IN TURKMENISTAN, TAJIKISTAN

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[Article by A. Grachev, O. Latifi, V. Somov, PRAVDA special correspondents:
"Cotton Valued for Its Quality: The Harvest Duty Is To Increase the Yield
per Hectare"]

[Text] /In the fields of Tajikistan and Turkmenia during the fever-pitch of the "white" harvest. The cotton growers of the competing republics are striving within compressed time-periods to carry out the harvest of the crop and the procurement of raw cotton. Particular attention is being paid to product quality. Today it depends, to a large degree, not only on the cotton growers but also on their partners--those who receive and process the raw cotton, those who help the farmers in solving other important problems in this sector./ [in italics]

Warmed by the sun, the asphalt ribbon leads to the fields of the Kolkhoz imeni K. Marx, Sayatskiy Rayon, Chardzhouskaya Oblast. Suddenly--an unexpected obstacle. Directly on the highway cotton is spread out like a white blanket. The vehicles pull over to the side. The drivers have an understanding attitude toward this temporary inconvenience. Raw cotton has to be dried out. But there are too few special areas for this....

We chanced to see a similar scene in several other farms of Turkmenia as well. The farmers prepare their cotton for delivery, utilizing the most diverse methods, sometimes having recourse even to such compulsory measures. In years past, for the purpose of stimulating machine-type harvesting, all the raw cotton harvested by the combines used to be accepted by the procurement agents as top-grade. Nowadays a new standard is being introduced everywhere. The requirements for cotton with respect to moisture and dirtiness have become higher. Before being shipped off, the product is dried and often passed through cotton gins. The conveyor is functioning in a more clearly defined manner now: from the field to the receiving center. At the Leninizm yoly Sovkoz, Gyaurskiy Rayon, Ashkhabadskaya Oblast on a single field one can encounter five or more cotton-picking machines. We visited the brigade which is led by G. Muliyeu. The previous day here they had delivered more than 40 tons of cotton to the procurement center.

"We delivered top-grade," stated the brigade leader.

Slightly more than two weeks was required by the group of the Sovkhoz imeni Hero of the Soviet Union Turdiyev, Kulyabskaya Oblast, Tajikistan to fulfill its annual plan for the sale of cotton to the extent of 85 percent.

"We did well," says the leader of the picking-and-transport unit, Hero of Socialist Labor Sh. Turobov, "the faster you harvest the crop, the higher the product quality will be."

The competition of Tajikistan's cotton growers is headed up by the mechanics of Kulyabskaya Oblast. On an average, the hopper of each combine discharges from seven to eight tons of raw cotton per shift. The farmers of Matchinskiy Rayon, Leninabadskaya Oblast also produce a high output.

There are 58 picking units here. But only 35 transport units. There are not enough wagons. This holds up procurement.

Breakdowns also occur on the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, Chardzhouskiy Rayon, Turkmenia.

"We have only four cotton gins," states the kolkhoz's chairman, B. Berdyev. "They can hardly cope with the raw cotton coming in from six picking machines. But we have 12 of the latter. And so, half of them remain idle."

A trailer-attached wagon and a cotton gin are not complicated pieces of equipment. But without them one cannot get by during the fever-pitch of the harvest time. In one instance the mechanics did not trouble to provide the cotton growers with enough of them. In another case the workers of the Goskomsel'khoztekhnika's associations did not show enough persistence; they did not make sure that the farms' requisition orders were fulfilled. Hence, there have been serious delays during the fever-pitch of the harvest.

In the opinion of many cotton growers with whom we chanced to talk, the picking machines have been poorly adopted to meet the requirements of the new GOST, particularly on fields of fine-fiber cotton. And plantings of the latter, as is known, occupy considerable areas in these republics--170,000 hectares in Turkmenia and more than 100,000 hectares in Tajikistan. The combines often discharge soiled raw cotton. Cotton gins, where they have to be used, would seem to eliminate this defect. But the trouble lies in something else: sometimes after they are used, the strength of the fiber is reduced. This flaw is no less serious.

It is high time that the mechanics turned their attention to the raw-cotton pickers likewise. Their productivity is now, and, furthermore, they are often out of order.

The farmers are especially disturbed by their inter-relations with the procurement agents and the processors of the raw cotton. There are still many unsolved problems here. Beginning with the fact, for example, that not always are the receiving centers and cotton-ginning mills conveniently located for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Some farms have to transport their crop over distances of tens of kilometers. Quite significant transportation and other inconveniences are caused by the remoteness of the processing enterprises from the receiving centers. Let's say, in Ashkhabadskaya Oblast cotton is being hauled to the Kaakhsinskiy Mill from the

Bakhardenskiy Rayon. More than 200 kilometers!

Far from all mills and centers are equipped with drying and ginning shops. There are too few warehouses there for raw cotton and the finished product. Moreover, when cotton is stored outdoors for a lengthy period of time, the fiber yield is reduced.

The agro-industrial associations which are now being created in rayons and oblasts will improve the reciprocal relations between the partners. Meanwhile, however, bureaucratic disconnectness hinders the cotton growers and procurement agents from finding a common language. Misunderstandings often arise. As a rule, they are connected with the evaluation of the raw cotton quality. Farms have a vital self-interest that this indicator be higher. But the receivers often downgrade it. For example, in the Yavanskiy Rayon, Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast, when the cotton growers did not agree with the low evaluation, they shipped their product off to a neighboring rayon. There the raw cotton was acknowledged to be top-grade. It turned out that at the Yavanskiy receiving centers the analyses have been carried out in a negligent manner. Here they have not concerned themselves with furnishing the laboratory with dynamometers, dessicators, or other equipment. Or, let's say, they acquired new moisture meters but used old, imperfect instruments. Hence also the misunderstandings.

At the same time there has been quite a bit of interesting experience. At the Chepturinskiy Procurement Center, Gissarskiy Rayon, Tajikistan the crop is received, taking into account the ensuing yield of fiber. The raw cotton is stored in bales from each brigade separately. Lack of personal responsibility is excluded. Furthermore, right from the start the farms are paid out 70 percent of the raw cotton's value. The final reckoning, when the cotton is processed, will be in accordance with the actual fiber obtained. Now the farmers are thinking more about the final product, about how to grow raw cotton of the very best quality.

In an interview with us O. Mommadov, the chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Chkalov, Mariiskiy Rayon, Turkmenia, stated the following:

"We would like to have our own plant for processing cotton."

Is this within the capabilities of the kolkhoz? The production volumes of raw cotton here are large--thousands of tons. Moreover, this farm is engaged in seed growing. But it itself cannot conduct the ginning of the seeds. They often arrive from the plant in damaged condition, with a mixture of grades, amounting to as much as five percent. For the enterprises of the cotton-ginning industry the preparation of seeds is a matter of secondary importance.

"Today not only the seed-growing farms wish to acquire mills and ginning shops," states A. Bigel'din, chief of the administration for producing cotton and other technical crops of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Agriculture. "The economic partners have been placed under unequal conditions. A considerable portion of the income from raw cotton, its processing, is now obtained by the procurement people. Although, let's be frank, to grow and harvest cotton is more difficult than to gin it."

Obviously the time has come to study carefully the experience of those farms which have their own plants. Let's say, in Tajikistan this is yielding rather good results. There are two such plants here--on the Sovkhoz imeni Kuybyshev and the Sovkhoz imeni Kirov, Kommunisticheskiy Rayon. Cotton growing here brings in three times as much income as it does in farms with the same volume. The raw cotton is processed within a few months rather than in the course of a year, as is usually the case. This allows them to avoid product losses. To a considerable degree, having their own plant solves the winter employment problem of the cotton growers. Transport expenses are cut in half. There is no longer any need for temporary production work in brigades. And hundreds of persons are freed from low-skill work.

The Turkmen and Tajik farmers now intend to deliver 581,000 tons of fine-fiber raw cotton. Among these farmers are quite a few genuine masters of "silk" cotton. They have mastered virgin lands and have raised new types of high-yield crops. However, the areas planted in such crops have expanded too slowly. What is the reason for this?

On one of the fields of the Maryyskiy Kolkhoz imeni Chkalov already known to us we were shown plantings of a fine-fiber cotton plant.

"This is the last year we are raising it here," explained the specialists. "The ground waters came very close and salinization began. But fine-fiber cotton cannot endure this."

Such a situation can also be encountered on many other farms. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses have adopted measures; in particular, they are carrying out leaching of the soils. Their own efforts, however, are clearly insufficient. They lack equipment. On another farm there are absolutely no bulldozers or excavators for building or repairing receptacles.

"The land-reclamation people have been of almost no help to the cotton growers," said S. Bolkunov, the deputy chief of the Maryyskiy Oblast Agricultural Administration.

Solonchaks [saline soils] have also "gone onto the offensive" in the Zafarobodskiy, Matchinskiy, Shaartuzskiy, and other rayons of Tajikistan. The yield per hectare is decreasing. But, you know, the state has invested large funds in every one of them. The organizations of the republic's Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources do not have much capacity, while Glavtadzhikvodstroy is primarily interested in assimilating new lands. The main capital investments go where there is a great emphasis on production "volume."

"It is obvious," declares G. Gurbanov, the TuSSR Minister of Agriculture, "that the Ministry of Agriculture needs to have its own land-reclamation service. Seventy percent of our republic's receptacle-drainage network is under the administration of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses."

Some leading officials in this sector take the position that the repair and operation of land-reclamation systems ought to be conducted on an inter-farm basis. What route is more preferable? That is for the specialists to decide, along with the newly created agro-industrial associations. One way or another, this question

merits very careful study. The main thing is that we need to put lands in good order in a timely fashion.

...In order to feel the intensified pulse of the feverish harvest, one need only turn up on any country road. An unending stream of trucks loaded with cotton moves along. Light-blue combines move smoothly over the fields. The goal of the Turkmen farmers is to deliver 1,222,000 tons of raw cotton. Tajikistan's cotton growers have pledged to produce 915,000 tons of this product. Every one of the participants in this harvest fever is striving to reach these goals and is doing everything to implement them.

2384

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

BRIEFS

RAISED CROPPING POWER--Krasnodar Kray--The difficult harvest season is nearing completion on the fields in the Kuban region. The efforts of the collectives of harvesting-transport complexes are directed towards completing the threshing work in a rapid manner. The cropping power is almost 2 quintals higher than that for last year. The preparation of the bastard fallow for the sowing of winter crops and autumn plowing is being carried out immediately following the harvest work. The stacking of straw is taking place with no delays. The tempo of the grain procurement work is increasing with each passing day. The daily delivery of grain has reached 130,000 tons. Overall, more than 2 million tons of select Kuban grain have been shipped to the procurement points. Many kolkhozes and sovkhoses have already fulfilled their plans for selling grain to the state and are carrying out procurements in behalf of raised obligations. At the same time, large quantities of grain have accumulated at a number of farms in Novopokrovskiy and Pavlovskiy Rayons and the shipping of it is being delayed for various reasons. Efficient observation of the schedules for delivering grain to the elevators must become the rule in all areas. /by N. Osyhkin and Yu. Semenenko/ /Excerpt/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 4 Aug 82 p 1/ 7026

WINTER SOWING WORK--More than 2 million hectares have been set aside for winter crop use in Stavropol' Kray. The principal portion of this land will be occupied by grain crops. More than one half of these crops have already been sown. The field work is being carried out on the basis of calendar periods which were developed in conformity with each of five soil-climatic zones. These periods are being observed most successfully by the farms in the first and second zones. A fine foundation for the harvest of the third year of the five-year plan has been established in Arzgirskiy, Levokumskiy, Grachevskiy, Ipatovskiy and other rayons. Almost the entire supply of organic and mineral fertilizers was employed here together with the principal cultivation. The structure of the area under crops has been improved substantially. But there are rayons which are lagging behind in the carrying out of important work. Included among them is Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon. Here 85 percent of the soil for winter crops has been prepared and the seed has been planted on only one fourth of the overall area. The competition has been organized in a weak manner among the machine operators. Equipment breakdowns occur quite frequently. Izobil'nenskiy, Mineralovodskiy, Georgiyevskiy, Sovetskiy and Kurskiy Rayons have fallen behind in carrying out the work. Winter sowings provide a guarantee for the future harvest. The farmers in Stavropol' Kray are striving to ensure the successful completion of the field operations. /by V. Pankratov/ /Excerpts/ /Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 82 p 1/ 7026

HIGH GRAIN YIELDS--Ulyanovsk, 26 Aug--The winter grain areas for the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhoses are being expanded to 450,000 hectares, compared to only 283,000 hectares last year. Such an increase is sound: the winter crops furnish high and guaranteed yields, or as the farmers maintain, a true grain. This year these crops have pleased the field workers especially in the form of high yields. Thus the farms in Melekesskiy Rayon obtained 28.5 quintals of grain from each of 33,000 hectares and in Ul'yanovskiy and Teren'gul'skiy Rayons -- 33 quintals from each of 10,000 hectares. And the oblast experimental agricultural station obtained 62 quintals of winter crop grain from each of 326 hectares. Recently all of the oblast's rayons received an abundant amount of rainfall, with the ground becoming very damp. Taking advantage of the favorable conditions, the machine operators commenced sowing their winter grain crops on a mass scale. They have already been sown on an area of approximately 300,000 hectares. The farms in Starokulatkinskiy Rayon are completing their sowing work, while the local Rassvet, imeni Kirov and Berlek Kolkhozes have already completed this work. The winter crops are being sown in well prepared soil using the cross-row method and 1st class seed of the best regionalized varieties. Thus almost all of the winter rye is represented by the high-yield Chulpan variety. /by M. Belousov/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 22 Aug 82 p 1/ 7026

EXPERTISE OF GRAIN GROWERS--Stavropol--Yesterday, on the winter crop fields which supply the Stavropol grain growers with their principal grain yields, the mass sowing of the crops was completed. The most important item of the socialist obligations for worthily preparing for the Great October holiday had been fulfilled. During the course of the very important pre-holiday watch, the kray's kolkhozes and sovkhoses planted winter crop seed on an area of almost 1.8 million hectares. The sowing work in the Stavropol region was carried out under limited soil moisture conditions. In the interest of obtaining healthy seedlings, the machine operators took advantage of the best grain growing experience. Thus wheat was planted in the kray following the most productive predecessor crops. A large area of fallow land was set aside for it. In view of the situation, the sowing schedules for a number of tracts were moved back so as to coincide with the "traditional" rainfall of late autumn. Corrections were introduced into the crop structure. For example, compared to last year the areas used for winter barley were expanded by almost 50,000 hectares. In the spring the plans call for the pea plantations to be expanded considerably on the spring crop fields. In addition to raising the yields of protein-rich forage, this will also create more favorable soil fertility for subsequent wheat crops. Sown following such crops, it will furnish strong and valuable grain having a raised gluten content. /by N. Styazhkin/ /Text/ /Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Nov 82 p 1/ 7026

WINTER SOWINGS COMPLETED--Izhevsk--The farmers in the Udmurt ASSR have completed sowing their winter crops. The work was carried out during the best agrotechnical periods and it was based upon concentrating the equipment in large detachments and complexes. The rye fields in the Udmurt ASSR -- some of the largest in the nonchernozem zone -- were increased in size this year by 20,000 hectares. Today they number more than 380,000 hectares. The wintering fields have been given a good top dressing of organic and mineral fertilizers. The sowing was carried out using high quality seed. Large areas are occupied by the new lodging-resistant Chulpan winter rye variety. /Text/ /Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Sep 82 p 1/ 7026

FIRST CLASS SEED--Cheboksary, 18 Oct--By striving to consolidate the results already achieved, the farmers are establishing a strong foundation for the future

harvest. An adequate supply of seed has been laid away, all of which meets the requirements for the 1st class sowing standard. The seed is being prepared in a successful manner in Cheboksarskiy, Ibresinskiy and other rayons in the Chuvash ASSR. /by L. Alekseyev/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 19 Oct 82 p 1/ 7026

PLOWING WORK COMPLETED--Yoshkar-Ola, 18 Oct--The machine operators at the Kolkhoz imeni Tukaya in Paran'ginskiy Rayon were the first in the autonomous republic to complete plowing those fields which became available following the harvesting of grain and pulse crops. /by P. Toyshev/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 19 Oct 82 p 1/ 7026

BEST SOWING RESULTS--Yoshkar-Ola--In the competition for machine operators in the Mari ASSR, the best results in winter crop sowing were achieved by the kolkhozes imeni Tugaya, imeni Lenin and Yanga Tormysh. They were among the first to complete planting their seed in the soil. The plan for the sowing of winter crops has been fulfilled successfully in the autonomous republic. Cereal grain crops have been sown on 175,000 hectares. /Text/ /Moscow GUDOK in Russian 15 Oct 82 p 1/ 7026

LARGE-GROUP METHOD EMPLOYED--Tambov--The farmers in Umetskiy Rayon have completed their autumn plowing work on the entire area called for. In all, 1.3 million hectares of fields have been prepared for next year's crops. In carrying out the plowing, extensive use was made of the large-group work method. /Text/ /Moscow GUDOK in Russian 15 Oct 82 p 1/ 7026

HARVEST AND SOWING--Kurgan, 10 Aug--The oblast's machine operators are completing their winter rye harvesting work. They are obtaining a fine yield for this crop. At the Zavety Lenina Kolkhoz, the field crop service of which has already been headed continuously for a half century by honored VASKhNIL /All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin/ academician and twice Hero of Socialist Labor T.S. Mal'tsev, each hectare is furnishing an average of approximately 30 quintals of grain. Sowing operations are being carried out simultaneously on the winter crop fields. Rye is being planted mainly following fallow on well fertilized soil that was plowed in July. In recent years the Kurgan grain growers have begun to devote greater attention to this crop. It ripens earlier than grasses and the green rye bulk provides excellent additional vitamin feed for the livestock. And the threshing work and new sowings are being carried out during periods which are convenient for the farmers in the Trans-Urals region -- prior to the commencement of the mass harvesting of spring grain crops. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 11 Aug 82 p 1/ 7026

STABLE WINTER CROP YIELDS--Orenburg--The Orenburg farmers have commenced their sowing of rye and wheat. The winter crops furnish stable yields under local conditions. Even during this current season, marked by unfavorable weather conditions, the best farms obtained 26 quintals of winter rye from each hectare. The area of winter crop fields is being expanded by 150,000 hectares. For the very first time the sowing is being carried out on well tilled and fertilized fallow land. The windbreak strips planted on this land serve to conserve moisture even under the conditions imposed by a small amount of snowfall during the winter. /Text/ /Moscow GUDOK in Russian 19 Aug 82 p 1/ 7026

INCREASE IN BARE FALLOW--Orenburg Oblast--The same holds true for the virgin land regions. This year, in this same Severnyy Rayon, almost one half of the autumn

plowed land was prepared in July and August. This means that the future sowings will have favorable conditions for development. An important means for combating those factors which adversely affect cropping power, including drought conditions and destruction of the productive layer, is that of intelligently combining mouldboard and sweep cultivation of the land. The latter has been employed extensively not only on virgin land farms in the eastern portion of the oblast but also on long inhabited old arable lands. This present autumn period in Orenburg Oblast is distinguished by still another peculiarity. The decision was made in the oblast to increase the area of clean fallow to 15 percent of all arable land, which will amount to approximately 1 million hectares. Thus the fallow fields must raise the stability of farming. In the process, special attention is being given to turning over the fallow during the autumn. Prior to 1 October, the area of bare fallow in the oblast exceeded 270,000 hectares. Of the 4.7 million hectares of autumn plowed land planned for this year, more than 3.6 million hectares have already been turned over. /by I. Gavrilenko/ /Excerpt/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 12 Oct 82 p 1/ 7026

90,000 HECTARES PLOWED--Volgograd--The machine operators in Svetloyarskiy Rayon have completed their autumn plowing. More than 90,000 hectares have been plowed. Over large areas, the soil was tilled using sweeps; this served to protect the productive layer against wind erosion, it was more effective in retaining moisture and it improved the cropping power of grain crops in these areas by 3-4 quintals per hectare. /Text/ /Moscow GUDOK in Russian 15 Oct 82 p 1/ 7026

SUMMER COLD SNAP--Summer in the European part of our country commenced with an unexpected cold snap, strong rainfall and in some areas -- snow. "At the present time" we were informed by a scientific worker at the hydrometeorological center G. Mikhaylov, "the European territory of our country is being affected by a cyclone which formed in the north Atlantic region. Thus on 7 June it brought about a sharp cold snap and nighttime frosts in Leningrad Oblast and Estonia and in the Komi ASSR -- wet snow." The threat of frosts arose in the northern half of the central region of the European part of Russia. The cold extended to the capital. On 7 June the temperature in Moscow and Moscow Oblast dropped from 26-28 degrees to 8-10. The cold snap is expected to last until 10-11 June. Even snow is possible during this period. A brief cold snap is being experienced in a large portion of the Ukraine, Moldavia and the Black Sea coast in the Caucasus, where driving rainfall, thunderstorms and strong winds are occurring. It bears mentioning that a cold snap and even frosts during the summer are not all that unusual for the European part of the country. According to climatic observations conducted over a period of 100 years, air frosts occur in Moscow and the oblast up to 12-14 June. Ground frosts can occur even later. Thus, nothing unusual has occurred and this year as always summer will continue to be summer and winter -- winter. /by A. Kazakov/ /Text/ /Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 Jun 82 p 4/ 7026

SEVERE ICE CONDITIONS--Tyumen, 4 Oct--The residents of Tyumen and nearby settlements observed a natural phenomenon considered to be unusual for the beginning of October. The trees in the forests and orchards were covered with a thick icy crust, which seemed to follow the curves of the branches and the outlines of the leaves. The icy conditions did not commence all at once. On Friday morning it was rainy and thereafter a wet snow began to fall. Towards evening the air temperature dropped sharply. As a result, the trees and power lines assumed an icy coat of armor. Some of them, unable to withstand the weight of the ice, fell to the ground. There were cases of power outages, caused by the

thickness of the ice on the wires, which reached 20 millimeters in some areas. The meteorologists blamed the icy conditions on a cyclone which shifted from the lower Volga region in the direction of Tyumen and Kurgan. Over a period of 3 days, more than 80 millimeters of precipitation fell here in the form of rain and wet snow and this exceeded by twofold the monthly norm for October. The Tyumen Municipal Executive Committee created an operational group for the purpose of countering the effects of the icy blockade. Cross country vehicles and special detachments for correcting damage were sent out by the city to furnish assistance to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. /Text/ /Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Oct 82 p 4/ 7026

ASSISTANCE FROM CITY-DWELLERS--It was almost as though the weather itself was displaying concern for ensuring that the agricultural workers complete their harvest operations in a successful manner. The dry and rather warm days of October served to accelerate the last operations out on the sovkhoz fields and plantations throughout the oblast. Despite the holiday of the 7th and thereafter the 8th of October, many residents of Leningrad and the representatives of other cities traditionally carried out their labor watches at the farms they were providing support for. More than 50,000 workers from enterprises and organizations furnished assistance in harvesting the vegetables and food roots and in procuring fodder for silage. This year the farm collectives are procuring feed at a high tempo, as they strive to ensure a fine supply for the winter. They are displaying concern for ensuring that everything harvested from the fields is properly preserved and utilized fully. Over the past 2 days, hundreds of tons of fodder have been delivered to the storehouses. Those who participated in this important labor watch cultivated approximately 100 hectares of fields and harvested potatoes from an area of 200 hectares, vegetables -- also from 200 hectares and food roots -- from 400 hectares. Today the work out on the fields will be continued. /Text/ /Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 82 p 1/ 7026

OCTOBER SNOWDRIFTS--The snow fell on the still green lawns, on the road and on the sidewalks and the wind swept it into low snowdrifts along the side of the road. Is this already winter? "Not just yet" replied the head of a weather forecasting laboratory for Moscow and Moscow Oblast of the USSR Hydrometeorological Center A.D. Chistyakov, "the snow cover is negligible and will disappear." Over a period of 2 days the temperature dropped 18 degrees. A sharp cold snap was experienced in Moscow and Moscow Oblast on the night of 19 October. By morning the temperature had dropped to 5 below zero. In some areas, the height of the snow cover on Moscow's streets reached 5 centimeters. Usually the first snow in Moscow falls no earlier than 1 October. Its latest date -- 3 November. In 1976 the snow which fell during the latter half of October reached a thickness of 10 centimeters. Temperatures of 10 degrees of frost or more have been observed earlier -- in the middle of October 1925, 1898 and exactly 100 years ago -- in 1882. /Text/ /Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Oct 82 p 4/ 7026

A RARE SPECTACLE--Kazan--Recently the residents of Kazan witnessed a rare natural spectacle: a bright and cheerful rainbow suddenly appeared through dark blue snow clouds. The rainbow of many colors lasted but several minutes in the sky -- it almost seemed that it was a farewell salute to the departing summer. Such was the comment made by the senior engineer of the Weather Forecasting Department of the Kazan Hydrometeorological Observatory Ye. Pavlova regarding this phenomenon, one considered to be extremely rare for this climatic zone. She mentioned that a cold front had passed through Kazan towards the end of October and that one cumulus

cloud had formed in the mass of snow clouds. It required only an instant for the wind to clear away the sky and thereafter the sun's rays were refracted through the mist thus forming a bright rainbow. There were very few residents of the city who could remember a similar event happening in the past. /by S. Kuleshova/ /Text/
/Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Nov 82 p 4/ 7026

FALLOW PREPARATION WORK--Kalinin, 12 Jun--To prepare all of the clean fallow areas during the first half of June -- such is the task confronting the oblast's machine operators. Overall, there are more than 100,000 hectares of such fallow. Throughout the summer they will be maintained in a clean and loose condition, with organic and mineral fertilizers being applied. More than 2 million tons of peat and manure compost alone will be applied. Lime will be applied to 75,000 hectares of acid soil. The work out on the fallow fields and, it follows, the campaign for the future harvest, have been organized better on farms in Kesovogorskiy, Lesnyy and Sonkovskiy Rayons than on other farms. Together with the kolkhoz and sovkhoz grain growers, the machine operators of many rayon associations of Sel'khozkhimiya are participating in this work. /by D. Prosekov/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 13 Jun 82 p 1/ 7026

NEW WINTER CROP VARIETIES--Lipetsk Oblast--Oh, this capricious weather! Rain poured down during the busy harvest period and when it came time to sow the winter crops -- warm weather settled in. The upper soil layer dried out to such an extent that the machines had to make several passes in order to work it to a loose state. But there is a saying which holds that the machine operators do not lack for patience or expertise. The foundation is being established for a good harvest on many Lipetsk farms. The sowing work is being carried out rapidly and in a high quality manner by the farmers in Volovskiy, Dankovskiy, Stanovlyanskiy, Khlevenskiy, Krasninskiy and Yeletskiy Rayons. This year the oblast's winter crop fields, which occupy an area of 450,000 hectares, have been prepared in an especially fine manner. Approximately 130,000 hectares of clean fallow have been set aside for this purpose, fallow which guarantees high yields of grain during any year. All of this fallow has been tilled in an excellent manner and given a top dressing of organic fertilizer. The other predecessor arrangements are also good -- perennial grasses, peas, occupied fallow. Importance is being attached to the introduction of new varieties: Chulpan winter rye, Khar'kovskaya-78 winter rye and L'govskaya-77 winter wheat. In a matter of just several days, the oblast's chief grain crops -- winter crops -- will have been sown. /by A. Kat'kalov/ /Excerpts/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 7 Sep 82 p 1/ 7026

ABOVE-PLAN GRAIN SALES--Ryazansk Oblast--Last year the oblast's winter crop fields were expanded from 33 to 37 percent of the overall area used for grain and grain forage crops. This year the Ryazan farmers plan to increase it by still another 4-5 percent and in this manner raise the cropping power and gross yields for the grain. However, there is not enough fallow for such acreage, even though the fallow area has recently been increased noticeably. It occupies 130,000 hectares and the plans call for the winter crops to be grown on an area that is larger by a factor of 3.5. The farmers are finding new opportunities for correcting this inequity and for creating more favorable conditions for raising winter grain crops. They are reexamining the structure of the area under crops in the interest of ensuring that the winter crops are planted in a timely manner on well fertilized and well prepared fields. In addition to clean fallow, winter rye and wheat are grown following perennial grasses, annual cereal-pulse mixtures and corn for green

feed. There is also one other aspect that bears mentioning. In order to accelerate the preparation of the areas for winter sowing, the farmers at many farms, on tracts where peas, cereal-pulse mixtures and corn for green feed were grown, by-pass the usual plowing and limit themselves merely to surface tilling of the soil -- disking the soil twice in two directions and carrying out cultivation to the seed placement depth prior to the commencement of sowing. The flow of grain to the elevators is increasing. Many leading farms, having fulfilled their plans, are selling grain to the state over and above the task. /by A. Zholobov/ /Excerpts/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 28 Aug 82 p 1/ 7026

AUTUMN PLOWING--Voronezh, 2 Oct--Simultaneously with harvesting their sugar beets and laying in corn silage, the Voronezh farmers are carrying out their autumn plowing at an increasing tempo. Each day, more than 5,000 units are turning over approximately 40,000 hectares of arable land in behalf of the future harvest. Powerful tractors are being employed around-the-clock for the principal soil preparation work on farms in Kalacheyevskiy, Talovskiy, Kantemirovskiy, Buturlinovskiy and other rayons. As a rule, the output of the machine operators is high. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 3 Oct 82 p 1/ 7026

VOSKHOD-2 WINTER RYE VARIETY--Moscow--The farmers in Moscow Oblast carried out their sowing of winter crops during the best agrotechnical periods. The oblast's farms set aside 30,000 hectares for these crops. This autumn is characterized by the extensive use of intensive type varieties out on the fields. Some cereal grains are being replaced by the highly productive Voskhod-2 winter rye variety. Throughout the oblast it has been sown on practically all fields set aside for this grain crop. And this is by no means an accident. This short-stalk variety of rye is resistant against lodging, it endures frost very well and it is distinguished by a high cropping power. During the years of production testing, the sowings of Voskhod furnished up to 60 quintals of grain per hectare. This rye has no equals on the fields in Moscow Oblast. This new variety was created by plant breeders at the Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture for the Central Regions of the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR. /Text/ /Moscow GUDOK in Russian 19 Sep 82 p 1/ 7026

HIGH YIELD GRAIN VARIETY--Arkhangelsk--The last tractors and sowing machines have departed the oblast's winter crop fields. This year, for the very first time, the Arkhangelsk grain growers have planted the highly productive Chulpan winter rye variety on large areas following clean fallow. It furnishes more than 50 quintals of grain per hectare. /Text/ /Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Sep 82 p 1/ 7026

AUTUMN PLOWING PLAN--Khabarovsk, 8 Oct--The kray's farmers are striving to carry out plowing work on all fields made available following the harvesting of the crops. For the kray as a whole, the plan for preparing the land for the future harvest has already been fulfilled by 70 percent. /by Yu. Baklanov/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 9 Oct 82 p 1/ 7026

RYE SOWING COMMENCES--Minsk, 1 Sep--Today the farmers of Belorussia commenced their mass sowing of rye. Almost 1.3 million hectares -- the principal tracts for the winter crop fields -- have been set aside for this principal grain crop. This area is one third greater than that of 5 years ago. The grain growers are striving to ensure stable growth in the production of rye grain, as called for in the country's food program. In the interest of obtaining high and stable yields, the machine operators plowed their fields in a timely manner and they are carrying out the loosening, leveling off and packing of the soil using multiple-unit assemblies. The winter crop fields have been supplied with one and a half times more organic fertilizer than was the case last year. Seed of the first and second classes of the sowing standard, for the best regionalized and promising varieties, has been prepared for the entire area. In addition to the well-proven Belta rye variety, seed for the Belorusskaya-23 variety is also being planted in the light-textured soils found in Brest Oblast and in the northern zone -- the more winter-hardy Chulpan variety. The plans call for the sowing of winter crops throughout the republic to be carried out in just 10 working days. /Text/ /Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 2 Sep 82 p 1/

WINTER CROP SOWINGS COMPLETED--Vitebsk, 16 Sep--The Vitebsk Oblast farmers have established a fine foundation for the future harvest. Today they completed sowing their winter crops on an area of 200,000 hectares. The work was carried out during the best periods and the majority of the farms coped with the sowing work in just 7-10 calendar days. This was promoted to a large degree by the use of the flow-line group method and also broad-swath and high speed assemblies. One and a half times more organic fertilizer was applied to the winter crop fields than was the case last year and the soil was given a fine top dressing of mineral fertilizers. The seed was prepared considerably better. Special attention was given to selecting high quality crops. For example, the rye was sown using the highly productive Belta, Voskhod-1 and Chulpan varieties, which provide more stable yields under local conditions. The kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers in the Pridvin'ye region have concentrated their efforts on harvesting the "secondary grain" and they are continuing their feed procurement work.

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LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

WINTER PREPARATIONS IN OMSK, VOLOGDA OBLASTS, BASHKIR ASSR

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by A. Sinov'yev, E. Mal'bakhov, P. Novokshonov and O. Pavlov:
"Readiness for Wintering"]

[Text] More than a week has passed since we changed the clocks over to winter time. And the cold spells and then the frost and snow have become a close reality. This is a difficult and responsible time for animal husbandry workers.

This year the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the country have procured somewhat more of all kinds of feeds (except hay) than they had by this time last year. And not all of the reserves for augmenting the supplies of forage have been exhausted: corn silage is still being stored up and the tops of sugar beets and potatoes, vegetable wastes and the aftergrowth of perennial grasses are being put to use. In a word, the summons "Preserve everything that has been raised!" is still crucial to this day.

But another aspect of the problem is very important. In a conversation with leaders of the Azerbaijan SSR, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that "No small proportion of the nutritive value of feeds is lost because of violations of the technology for their production, storage and processing." And this means that it is very important to prepare as carefully as possible for the utilization of that feed supply that is at the disposal of the farms. And an indispensable condition for success in this matter is highly productive, intelligent utilization of feed shops, feed kitchens and feed areas. The practice of past years shows that on farms where the feed has been prepared well less grain is expended per unit of output.

Today we are discussing how preparations for winter are proceeding in Omsk and Vologda Oblasts and the Bashkir ASSR. In their regions these are large suppliers of meat and milk.

In the Omsk Irtysh area the beginning of wintering usually coincides with the last week of September. And this year is no exception. And after a dry summer a difficult wintering period is expected.

The drought did not spare the fields of the Zarya svobody kolkhoz in Mar'yanovskiy Rayon. The productivity of the cows declined during the summer here and it seemed that there was no hope of maintaining last year's level when the milk yield from each of 1,200 cows was 3,350 kg. But what was done?

The kolkhoz chairman, A. Shmidt says:

"At the end of July and in August, after the long-expected but late rainy season, we planted several hundred hectares in wild cabbage and rape. We have already used the rape for green fodder and there is enough of it for the period up to November. Now the milk yield has increased sharply and we are obtaining almost 2 liters of milk more per day from each cow than we did last year. And the fat content is 3.8-4 percent. We have become confident: the overall result will be no worse than last year's."

In the harvest 13 combines operated with chaff gatherers and the other 7, with straw crushers. All the coarse feed was transported to the forage warehouses and strictly accounted for.

Repeated planting (after rye) of rape, oats and barley was carried out on an unprecedented scale in all zones this year, especially the forest steppe zone. We managed to obtain fairly good yields of silage crops, including corn, which in many cases produced up to 300 quintals of green mass per hectare.

"During the 1981/82 stabling," says the deputy chief of the oblast agricultural administration, I. Logvinenko, "we had 423 shops in operation and 240 of them were for mixed feeds. This is not so bad for 400 farms, but still it was inadequate. At the beginning of the year the party obkom and the obelispolkom set a goal: to introduce another 180 of these shops in the fall. The construction is being financed internally and with the help of patronage organizations. But, unfortunately, the construction is not proceeding as rapidly as we would like. So far only 58 of the 180 shops are ready."

For this wintering period, as the animal husbandry workers say, every piece of straw goes for feed. But even straw must be distributed efficiently. The experience of the Vol'novskiy sovkhos has become common property. There they steam the straw in concrete lined trenches with a simple system whereby steam is formed with boilers. The productivity is up to 50 tons an hour.

In the oblast as a whole by the beginning of October 9 of the 10 shops and kitchens were ready for operation.

Vologda Oblast is a northern area. Here one can say that winter is at the doorstep. And those who managed to store up enough feed, ship it to the farms and organize reliable, continuous feed preparation are calmly transferring the herds to the stables. On these farms the transition period has no effect on the milk yields or weight gains. As a rule, they have promptly repaired and heated the farms, put the mechanisms for feed distribution and manure removal into good condition, and made sure that the technological equipment of the feed shops is operating reliably. They are making their last inspection and testing the entire feed preparation complex in the oblast. And this is no small matter: It includes about 800 various installations in feed kitchens and feed shops. The supply of feeds for the forthcoming wintering period is appreciably greater than last year's, but still less than the zootechnical norms. Therefore efficient preparation of coarse and juicy feeds for distribution is an extremely important task. Thus the Zarya kolkhoz in

Gryazovetskiy Rayon is preparing vitamin grass meal for late in the fall, depositing 15-18 tons of granules and briquets in the warehouse each day.

When there is a shortage of feeds thrifty managers use everything--first of all straw. They have a thrifty attitude toward this on the Kolkhoz imeni Kirov in Sheksninskiy Rayon.

If the attitude toward feeds and the maintenance of the livestock were the same on other kolkhozes and sovkhoses as it is on the one mentioned above one could reliably count on increased productivity of the farms. But there are examples of mismanagement. On the Vozhegodskiy fattening sovkhos the rations are not balanced, and it is not easy to balance them since calves of all age groups are kept together. Moreover, they have not even arranged the simplest preparation of feeds here. The mixers they have acquired lie unused, the straw is fed to the animals without steaming, and the mixed feeds are given to them without adding malt. Therefore for each quintal of weight gain last year they expended 11 quintals of feed units, a 1.5-fold increase over the level of the farms where they took feed preparation seriously.

So far only about 70 percent of all the straw will be fed to the animals with preliminary steaming and chemical treatment. This is clearly inadequate.

Bashkir animal husbandry workers in Bakalinskiy Rayon provide an example of good preparation for winter. Having created a good feed base, they decided here that this year, by further advancing the science of production and efficiently utilizing forage, they would fulfill ahead of schedule the annual plans for the procurements of meat, milk and wool, and significantly overfulfill the two-year plan for these kinds of products.

On all the farms of the rayon the feed is given to the animals only in prepared form. Thermochemical treatment and fermentation of the straw have been arranged. There are sufficient quantities of ammonia water, carbamide, phosphoro-calcium supplements, trace elements and vitamins. This makes it possible to balance the rations in nutritive elements, thus considerably reducing the expenditure of grain and grain forage. Deputies' posts and people's controllers vigilantly check on the quality of preparation and the expenditure of feeds.

Animal husbandry workers of Ilishevskiy, Dyurtyulinskiy, Abzelilovskiy, Arkhangel'skiy, KUshnarenkovskiy, Blagovarskiy and a number of other rayons of Bashkiriya have prepared well for wintering. And in the republic as a whole the level of readiness of the animal husbandry facilities is higher this year than it was for this same period of last year. An additional 120 standard feed shops have been created and there are a total of 3,310 of them in operation, that is, 4-5 on each farm.

The yields and rates of procurement of milk in the republic are now such that it is possible for animal husbandry workers to obtain more than a million tons of milk a year for the first time. It is important just to make sure that the indicators do not drop during the transition period to stable maintenance of the livestock. And this danger exists.

Thus many animal husbandry facilities are not yet ready for winter in Iglinskiy Rayon. Even on leading farms such as the Kolkhoz imeni Sverdlov and the Put' Lenina, the feed yards are not fenced and the feeds have not been shipped to the farms. The repair of animal husbandry facilities is proceeding slowly in Aksinskiy, Aurgazinskiy, Zianchurinskiy and several other rayons.

In spite of the dry summer, this year the republic has prepared somewhat more feeds than last year--juicy and coarse ones. Their quality has also improved, but on the whole it is still fairly low. It is thus even more important to arrange preparation and correct utilization of feeds and enrich them with various nutritive supplements . . .

And so let us sum up the result. By the beginning of October, according to data from on-the-stop reports, in the Bashkir ASSR as in Omsk Oblast, the level of preparation of feed shops and feed kitchens for large horned cattle exceeded 90 percent while in Vologda Oblast it was only about 70 percent. This is alarming and requires that immediate measures be taken.

In the Russian Federation the overall indicator for all feed shops and feed kitchens is 86 percent while the unionwide level is 90 percent. There has been marked delay of preparatory work in Kostromy, Yaroslav, Kuybyshev, Ulyanov and several other oblasts. In the time that remains before the freezing weather it is necessary to do everything possible so that all equipment for feed preparation will operate without fail during the winter.

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LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

UDC 636.085/.087

FEED NEEDED FOR PRIVATE PLOT LIVESTOCK IN ESTONIA

Moscow ZHIVOTNOVODSTVO in Russian No 10, Oct 82 pp 26-27

[Article by Yu. I. Lumi, laboratory chief of the agro-industrial complex of the Scientific Research Institute of Economics and Planning of the Estonian SSR Gosplan, and I. Kh. Rayg, senior scientific associate of the Institute of Economics of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences: "Providing Feed for Private Livestock"]

[Text] The CPSU agrarian policy, while devoting major attention to intensive development of public kolkhoz and sovkhoz production, assigns an important position to private subsidiary farms of the population as well.

Recently a policy has been implemented for more efficient utilization of the resources of these farms. Here a great deal of attention is devoted to the development of animal husbandry. The main aspects of this policy are reflected in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On Additional Measures for Increasing the Production of Agricultural Products on Private Subsidiary Farms of the Citizens" (1981).

The need to expand the production of animal husbandry products on private subsidiary farms is brought about by the fact that the per capita level of meat consumption on an average for the country is still inadequate, although it is gradually increasing.

Premature reduction of the number of head of private livestock in certain regions of the country was one of the reasons for the more critical shortage of animal husbandry products for the population. In order to effectively counteract the further reduction of the number of head of livestock on farms belonging to the population, it is necessary above all to reveal the reasons for these processes.

Extensive economic and statistical research and sociological questionnaires among the population conducted in the Estonian SSR during 1978-1981 showed that the main reason for the elimination or reduction of the maintenance of livestock on private farms belonging to the citizens is the shortage of feeds. This reason was given by more than 75 percent of the rural residents. Despite the increased sales of concentrated feeds from state supplies, they still do not meet the needs of private animal husbandry. There are frequent interruptions in the supply of these feeds. Data from feed balances confirm that

private farms use much less concentrated feed per head of livestock than farms in public production do. But then on private farms they use grain for feed (this was indicated by approximately 60 percent of the families that maintain animals). Feeding grain to livestock clearly does not increase the efficiency of private farming and causes harm to the state. Moreover, recently there have been cases of theft of feeds from the sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

According to the established provisions each rural family of the republic has the right to maintain one cow or calf and two hogs on fattening or a sow with young, an unlimited number of domestic poultry, up to 40 sheep and also rabbits and nutrias. The family of a kolkhoz worker can have a farmstead plot of up to 0.5-0.6 hectares, and other rural families--0.15-0.30 hectares, depending on the sphere of employment of the adult members of the family in public production. The amount of land allotted to one family is gradually decreasing. In 1980 in rural areas of Estonia the average plot of land for private use amounted to 0.27 hectares, including 0.16 hectares planted in agricultural crops. Moreover, natural hayfields are allotted for temporary use, and in certain cases for mowing perennial and annual grasses. But this does not fully satisfy the need for feeds for private livestock.

Our calculations show that in order to maintain one cow, one noncalving young cow, two hogs on fattening, 40 sheep and 50 hens a family needs 28,365 feed units a year (the need and the expenditure of feeds on private farms of the workers were taken from reference materials on animal husbandry).

It is planned to obtain 6,000 feed units per one hectare from the farmstead plot and 2,000 feed units per one hectare from meadows and pastures.

From the figures that have been given it follows that, in order to produce 28,365 feed units on a private farm, it is necessary to have a farmstead plot of 1.6 hectares and also pastures and hayfields.

In order to maintain one cow, one noncalving young cow, one hog on fattening, 10 sheep and 20 hens a family needs 13,405 feed units.

Such a family requires 0.75 hectares of farmstead plots, 2.8 hectares of pasture and 1.5 hectares of hayfields.

Calculations show that in order to maintain a minimum number of livestock and poultry (one hog on fattening, 5 sheep and 15 hens), it is necessary to have 0.31 hectares of farmstead plot, 0.64 hectares of pasture and 0.25 hectares of hayfields.

If one adds to this 0.15 hectares of land covered by sheds, the yard, sections for vegetables, fruit trees and other trees, the farmstead plots should have the following dimensions: With the maximum variant for the maintenance of livestock and poultry--1.75 hectares, with the intermediate variant--0.90 hectares, and with the minimum variant--0.50 hectares.

Industrialization of agricultural production presupposes more efficient utilization of land. The creation of large areas of land and more active utilization of the biological factors in increasing yields come to the fore. Therefore industrial utilization of land will not apply to all agricultural land in the future. As practice shows, it is primarily the most fertile and the largest areas of land that are used in industrial production.

In the Estonian SSR there are a relatively large number of plots of land that are unsuitable for large-scale production or are suitable for it only with reduced economic effectiveness. There is land like this on the islands and the elevated areas of the southern regions of the republic as well as along the coast. It is also known that public farms in these regions are relatively weak economically and private subsidiary farms are fairly well developed. Taking into account the peculiarities of the land as a natural resource that is in especially short supply, it is necessary to optimize the utilization of land in such a way that it results in more efficient utilization of all land. Therefore it is expedient to assign some of the land that is not presently being utilized in agricultural production or is being removed from circulation in public farming to the owners of private livestock on the basis of long-term agreements. It is also necessary to equalize the legal position of sovkhos and kolkhoz workers in the private utilization of land. There is almost no justification for the fact that the size of the farmstead plot for a sovkhos worker is about half as great as that of the family of a kolkhoz worker.

In addition to the shortage of land for feed production, private subsidiary farms do not have the appropriate small agricultural machines, mechanisms and other production implements.

The retention of private subsidiary farms in our society objectively raises the need for more efficient utilization of their capabilities. Therefore mechanization of labor will make it possible to reduce time expenditures on private farming.

In recent years public farms have considerably increased their assistance to their workers in cultivating farmstead plots, selling products and procuring feeds. But in certain cases the assistance from public farms, from the standpoint of the interests of both public production and our entire society, is inefficient (especially under the conditions of the khutor system of settlement). In a number of cases the assistance is rendered unofficially.

According to data of a sociological questionnaire, approximately 25 percent of the rural families would raise livestock and poultry on their private subsidiary farms if the conditions necessary for this were created.

In order to successfully carry out the tasks set by the Food Program and party and government decrees and resolutions concerning the development of animal husbandry on private subsidiary farms, it is necessary, on the one hand, after revealing and accounting for unutilized agricultural land, to transfer a considerable proportion of it to the population for procuring feeds. On the other hand, it is necessary to create an economic sphere for

the production and repair of means of small-scale mechanization. It is also necessary to establish closer ties between private subsidiary farms and public production and to reflect these ties in the plans for the economic and social development of the farms and the regions.

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LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

LITHUANIAN FEED PRODUCTION

Goals, Progress, Problems

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 2 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by S. Vasilyauskas, first deputy minister of agriculture, Lithuanian SSR: "On a Course Toward Intensification"]

[Excerpts] On the majority of our farms the main branch is animal husbandry. We shall have to reach high goals in this branch too. By 1990 the production of meat in slaughtered weight must be increased to 590,000-600,000 tons, and milk--to 3-3.1 million tons. The milk yield per cow is to be increased by 600-700 kilograms. In order to reach the goal that has been set it is necessary primarily for each farm to have a stable feed base and for each kolkhoz and sovkhoz to sharply increase the production of their own feeds. The farms of the republic are relying mainly on increased productivity of all feed crops, improvement of the quality of forage and the introduction of progressive technologies for their preparation. Each farm, rayon and the republic as a whole has developed and is implementing comprehensive programs for the development of feed production. A system of measures is being implemented for intensifying this most important branch and changing it over to an industrial basis. There is no doubt that the large amount of organizational work that has been done regarding this in the republic will produce results. This year, as of 20 September we had harvested 57 percent more grain crops for forage and 2 percent more coarse and juicy feeds were stored up than during the same period of last year.

The number of head of large horned cattle has increased as has the productivity of the cows. State procurements of livestock and poultry from all categories of farms increased by 2 percent, milk--by 4 percent and eggs--by 5 percent.

The materials of the May Plenum especially emphasized the circumstance that one of the most important tasks is still accelerated raising and stable production of grain. This will resolve the feed problem to a considerable degree. A good deal has been and is being done in this area. The areas planted in these crops has been expanded. At the present time grain crops occupy 52 percent of all the planted areas. Therefore the main direction for increasing the gross yield of grain is increased productivity of these crops. By the end of the five-year plan, because of improvement of agro-technology and the introduction of more valuable strains, the productivity of

grain crops is to increase to 28 quintals per hectare, including barley--to 30 quintals per hectare and winter wheat--to 32 quintals per hectare. A large reserve for increasing the yield of grain crops lies in improvement of their structure through expansion of the areas planted in the more productive winter crops and barley. Last year winter crops were planted on 130,000 hectares more than the average for the past five-year plan.

The kolkhozes and sovkhoses have done a certain amount of work in order to increase the production of coarse, juicy and pasture feeds to 4-5 million tons of feed units or 32-35 quintals per conventional head of large horned cattle in the next few years. The task will be to obtain 40-50 quintals on an average for each hectare planted in hay and perennial grasses for grazing and 3,500-4,000 feed units from crop pastures. Further expansion of the areas planted in feed crops is limited. Therefore the increased production of feeds can be achieved only through increasing the return from each hectare of land. The ways and means of achieving the earmarked goals are dictated by science and the practice of the leading farms. For example, on the Pirmunas kolkhoz in Kaunasskiy Rayon, the Obeliya kolkhoz in Alituskiy Rayon, the Krakes kolkhoz in Kedayskiy Rayon and the Bol'shevik kolkhoz in Vil'nyuskiy Rayon last year and this year they obtained an average of 60-70 quintals of hay from each hectare planted in perennial grasses. A system of machines has been developed for comprehensive mechanization of the cultivation of a number of agricultural crops. Quite a few valuable suggestions have been made for the development of animal husbandry. During the past decade 7 lines of large horned cattle has been created as well as one breed of hogs, and the fundamentals of feeding and maintaining animals under local conditions have been determined. The republic's selection workers have isolated more than 100 various strains of agricultural crops. During the past 10 years alone they have isolated 9 strains of feed crops. At the present time 42 strains of agricultural crops from local selection have been regionalized in the republic. This has undoubtedly played a positive role in increasing the productivity and gross yields. But this does not give us the right to be complacent. Agriculture needs new strains of perennial grasses and other crops. It is especially important to accelerate the cultivation of clover and alfalfa with increased seed productivity and to expand state strain testing of perennial grasses.

Feed-Processing Shop Construction

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 23 Oct 82 p 1

/Text/ At a joint conference of the division of industry and the agricultural division of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania they discussed the question of how the ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations of the republic are implementing the decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania and the republic Council of Ministers, "On the Program for the Construction of Mixed Feed Shops on the Kolkhozes, Sovkhoses and Other State Farms of the Republic During 1981-1985."

It was noted that the majority of ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations are successfully fulfilling assignments for the construction of feed shops and areas as well as the commitments they have made. This year the farms of the republic have constructed 56 and put into operation 25 mixed feed shops. A good deal of work has been done to help the kolkhozes and sovkhozes by industrial enterprises, transportation organizations and construction organizations, which are responsible for constructing 21 mixed feed shops. The assignments set in the decree were successfully fulfilled by the main production administration for energy and electrification which as early as 1 October put into operation fully equipped mixed feed shops on the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Shakyayskiy Rayon and the Ukmergskiy Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum. The collective of the Vilnius Sigma production association has worked well and completed all the jobs earmarked in the agreement with the Kolkhoz imeni Kirov in Tauragskiy Rayon. Mixed feed shops are being constructed at rapid rates by the Vilnius machine construction and finishing association, enterprises of the furniture and wood processing industry, the Kedaynyay chemical plant and a number of other enterprises and organizations.

But, as was noted at the conference, the managers of certain enterprises and organizations are not devoting the proper attention to the construction of mixed feed shops, are poorly supervising the course of their construction, and are not taking the proper measures for providing these facilities with construction materials, labor force and technical equipment. For these reasons 19 industrial enterprises did not fulfill the assignment for the construction of mixed feed shops. Thus the Kapsukas plant for automated food equipment imeni 50-letiyе SSSR concluded an agreement with the Kolkhoz imeni Yu. Yanonis in Prenayskiy Rayon for the construction of a mixed feed shop just this month. Only one-third of the work for the construction of a shop for the Kolkhoz imeni 8 Marta in Vil'nyusskiy Rayon has been completed by the Vilnius plant for radio measurement instruments imeni 60-letiyе Oktyabrya. The construction of a mixed feed shop on the Zhuvintay kolkhoz in Alituskiy Rayon is clearly being carried out slowly by the Alitus refrigerator plant. The situation is similar at the facility being constructed by the Vilnius EL'FA production association on the Vaynikay sovkhoz in Kedaynskiy Rayon.

The state committee of the Lithuanian SSR for production and technical support for agriculture and the Neris production association did not provide for prompt delivery of equipment for the mixed feed shops that are being constructed in the republic.

It was also noted at the conference that the managers of certain kolkhozes and sovkhozes are not devoting enough attention to the construction of mixed feed shops. There are cases where the farms are late in submitting planning documentation to the construction organizations and this is done at a low level. The managers of certain farms are not concerned enough about the rates and quality of the construction of these important facilities.

It was recommended that managers of ministries, departments, associations, enterprises and organizations take immediate measures to eliminate the existing shortcomings and provide for fulfillment of the assignments for the construction and start-up of mixed feed shops which were earmarked in the decisions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania and the republic government.

Speaking at the conference were the division chief for industry of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, L. Maksimovas, the chief of the agricultural division of the Central Committee, V. Normantas, the deputy chairman of the Gosplan, V. Shalygin, and managers of other ministries and departments of the republic.

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CSO: 1824/70

LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

INCREASE IN FEED PRODUCTION ESSENTIAL IN ARMENIA

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 28 Oct 82 p 1

/Article: "Feed -- A Chief Concern"/

/Excerpts/ During these autumn days the republic's agricultural workers, in preparing to celebrate in a worthy manner the 60th anniversary of the USSR, are devoting all of their efforts towards ensuring the successful completion of the harvesting of all of the agricultural crops and the completion of the planned tasks and socialist obligations. The volume of work is still quite high -- the work of digging up the potatoes, harvesting the sugar beets, sowing winter crops and procuring feed continues at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The weather is not indulging the farmers. Thus special importance is being attached to ensuring that all work is carried out as rapidly as possible. Special attention must be given to completing the feed procurement work. According to data supplied by the republic's TsSU /Central Statistical Administration/, by 11 October the task for accumulating hay had been fulfilled by 97.5 percent, haylage -- by 110.4, straw -- by 84.7 and prepared silage -- by 77.6 percent.

A requirement presently exists for organizing the rapid transfer of feed to the farms and for undertaking measures aimed at ensuring its reliable preservation and rational consumption. At the same time, specific measures must be implemented directed towards intensifying the rates for the construction and repair of livestock facilities.

The recent Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia discussed the question entitled "Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations With Regard To Further Increasing the Production of Grain and Feed and Their Efficient Use, in Light of the Decisions Handed Down During the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Instructions and Recommendations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev Concerning Agricultural Matters." Those who participated in the Plenum listened to a report delivered by the 1st secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia Comrade K.S. Demirchyan.

During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, the area used for forage crops in the republic was expanded by more than 34,000 hectares. Increases took place in the production volumes for haylage and succulent feed. All of this made it possible, during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, to raise the average annual production volume for feed to 620,000 tons of feed units, or by 46.1 percent more than the

amount produced during the Ninth Five-Year Plan. And last year the kolkhozes and sovkhoses accumulated 825,000 tons of feed units.

At the same time, it was mentioned during the Plenum that notwithstanding the record volumes for the production and procurements of internally produced feed during 1981, the requirements of livestock production for such feed were satisfied by only 85.6 percent. The principal reasons for this included: the low food value of coarse and succulent feed, a lack of balance in the rations in terms of protein and other nutrients, the low digestibility of feed owing to its poor preparation and feeding to the animals and the low quality of mixed feed.

It was emphasized during the Plenum that the principal trend in our work in the area of feed production has been and continues to be further increases in the requirements of livestock production for internally produced coarse and succulent feed. The experience of many of the republic's farms reveals that even under the most favorable weather conditions and with an entire complex of agrotechnical measures being carried out aimed at raising the cropping power of the forage crops, it is possible to obtain 4,000-5,000 feed units from each hectare.

A large problem for the republic continues to be that of raising the cropping power of forage crops on irrigated lands. In recent years, almost no growth has been noted in the cropping power of forage crops on such areas. In 1981 the average cropping power for annual grasses on irrigated lands throughout the republic amounted to 36 quintals per hectare, perennial grasses -- 55 quintals and corn for silage -- 188 quintals per hectare. These indicators are lower by a factor of 2.5-3 than the potential possibilities of irrigated lands and indeed forage crops are being grown on approximately 80,000 hectares of irrigated land.

The Plenum noted that the interests of the work require that special control be exercised over the cultivation of forage crops in all areas. It must not be forgotten that today forage crops occupy more than 55 percent of the overall area used for agricultural crops.

The experience of past years has shown that a maximum increase in livestock productivity is impossible in the absence of adequate amounts of succulent feed. During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, a great amount of work was carried out at the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses aimed at increasing the production of succulent feed. For example, compared to the 9th Five-Year Plan the procurements of silage increased by 500,000 tons and feed root crops -- by 105,000 tons. Nevertheless, the proportion of succulent feed with regard to the overall feed structure is unacceptably low.

Corn and feed root crops serve as an important reserve for increasing the production of succulent feed. Farms throughout the republic are following a program aimed at increasing the production of silage based upon the cultivation of such corn varieties and hybrids as Uzbekskaia-100, Abovyan-21 and others. Nor can we tolerate a situation wherein the average cropping power for corn for silage does not exceed 170-180 quintals per hectare. And indeed the area set aside for this crop is considerable -- 18,000 hectares of fertile arable land.

A very important task is that of converting the cultivation of corn over to an industrial basis, introducing highly productive varieties into production on an extensive scale and implement radical improvements in the agricultural practices.

This will make it possible to procure 600,000-800,000 tons of corn silage annually from these areas. This should prove to be of great assistance in increasing the productivity of the livestock.

An annual increase in the production and procurement volumes for succulent feed has pushed into the foreground the problem of their storage without losses. During the past few years, a great amount of work has been carried out throughout the republic, using the resources of farms and construction and supporting organizations, aimed at creating capacities for the storage of succulent feed. However, the farms are continuing to sustain great losses in feed owing to violations of the technology for preparing succulent feed and also inadequate storage capacities.

The republic's scientific collectives are making a great contribution towards solving the tasks concerned with the intensification of feed production. They have performed a great amount of work associated with the breeding of and seed production for high-yield varieties of forage crops. The scientific-research institutes have been assigned the task of consistently introducing new and highly productive varieties into production operations.

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CSO: 1824/73

LIVESTOCK

MEASURES CONSIDERED TO REDUCE KAZAKH LIVESTOCK SECTOR LOSSES

Alma-Ata SEL'SKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 9, Sep 82 pp 8-9

/Article: "Campaign To Reduce Losses"/

/Excerpt/ During a recent and regular meeting of the republic's Kolkhoz Council, chaired by Comrade M.G. Motoriko, the following questions were examined:

...measures for reducing losses in livestock production and raising the profitability of livestock output at kolkhozes in Aktyubinsk Oblast (report by the chairman of the Aktyubinsk Oblast Kolkhoz Council Comrade Ya.G. Yurman).

...the status of social security for the republic's kolkhoz members (speech delivered by the deputy minister for social insurance for the Kazakh SSR Comrade R. Zh. Shamzhanov).

...the report delivered by the chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni XXII S'yezda KPSS in Dzhambul'skiy Rayon in Dzhambul Oblast Comrade A.L. Kostyankin, on management of the farm and ensuring the profitable operation of its branches.

After listening to and discussing the problem concerning measures for lowering unproductive expenditures in livestock production and raising the profitability of livestock output at kolkhozes in Aktyubinsk Oblast, the Kolkhoz Council for the Kazakh SSR noted that the oblast and rayon kolkhoz councils, the agricultural organs and the oblast's kolkhozes are carrying out a definite amount of work in connection with increasing the production and sale to the state of livestock products, increasing the overall number of livestock, raising the productivity of the animals and improving the quality of the products being produced. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, the oblast's kolkhozes fulfilled their planned tasks for state procurements of milk and wool.

During 1981 the oblast's kolkhozes increased their livestock procurements by 7 percent, or by 900 tons, above the figure for 1980. The average live delivery weight for each head of large-horned cattle delivered to meat combines increased by 1 kilogram, sheep and goats -- by 2 kilograms and horses -- by 12 kilograms. The overall number of cows and sheep increased.

Fine results in the development of livestock production were achieved at the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Leninskiy Rayon, where the plans for procuring livestock products, increasing the numbers of livestock and raising the productivity of the

animals were fulfilled. The average live weight for large-horned cattle delivered to the state reached 390 kilograms, pigs -- 103 kilograms. The average milk yield per cow in 1981 was 2,248 kilograms, compared to 2,100 kilograms as called for in the plan. Moreover, 99 percent of the milk sold to the state was of 1st grade quality. In addition, the republic's kolkhoz council observed that the oblast's kolkhozes are not making full use of the available reserves and, as a result, the kolkhozes in recent years have not been fulfilling their production plans for selling the principal types of livestock products to the state. Of seven rayons in the oblast in which kolkhozes are located, five rayons failed to fulfill their plans for selling all types of livestock products to the state.

The oblast and rayon kolkhoz councils, the agricultural organs and many kolkhoz administrations are devoting very little attention to strengthening the feed base, they are not ensuring complete satisfaction of the annual feed requirements for public livestock production and they are not creating insurance and carry-over forage funds, especially internally produced concentrated feed. This is giving rise to a high level of barrenness in the brood stock, high livestock losses and low animal productivity. In the crop structure, only a negligible amount of land is being set aside for the forage crops. The proportion of perennial grass production and its cropping power are low.

Approximately 30 percent of the cows at kolkhozes throughout the oblast and more than 40 percent at individual farms annually remain barren, with approximately 4 million rubles being spent for their maintenance on an unproductive basis. Each year these farms suffer a shortfall of 8,000 calves. Large numbers of brood stock for other types of livestock are also not producing offspring.

Just as in the past, the proportion of brood stock on farms throughout the oblast remains low and at the present time cows constitute 31 percent of the structure of the herd, ewes -- 57 percent, mares -- 24 percent.

In addition to not obtaining sufficient offspring, the oblast's kolkhozes have also failed to organize proper intensive maturing and fattening of the livestock and, as a result, the weight increases being obtained are very low and a considerable portion of the products is being lost.

During 1981, for example, the average delivered weight for one head of large-horned cattle was 334 kilograms and yet the kolkhozes in Novorossiyskiy Rayon supplied the state with large-horned cattle weighing 269 kilograms and sheep -- 38 kilograms. As a result, the production cost per quintal of weight increase in large-horned cattle here was 308 rubles and 77 kopecks, pigs -- 605 rubles and 25 kopecks and sheep -- 126 rubles and 27 kopecks. The consumption of feed per quintal of weight increase in large-horned cattle reached 26 quintals and pigs -- more than 36 quintals of feed units.

The indicators for the Bol'shevik Kolkhoz in Leninskiy Rayon were no better.

During the meeting of the Kolkhoz Council, emphasis was placed upon the fact that the oblast's kolkhozes are sustaining great losses caused by cattle plague, which is increasing with each passing year, emaciation, misappropriation and so-called expenditures for intra-farm needs.

The oblast's kolkhozes are also sustaining great losses caused by the low quality of the products being sold. Only 19 percent of the milk being sold to the state is of 1st grade quality and of the milk being sold at kolkhozes in Leninskiy and Martukskiy Rayons -- only 15-16 percent is of 1st grade quality. The production cost for 1 quintal of milk at kolkhozes in Isatayskiy and Khobdinskiy Rayons is 35-37 rubles and for each quintal of this product the farms sustain losses amounting to 5-8 rubles. A number of operations are being introduced into operations very slowly at the farms: a flow line-departmental system for livestock reproduction and milk production, the raising of replacement heifers at specialized farms, industrial crossings, especially in cattle husbandry and pig farming, double-shift operations on the farms and other measures for improving livestock production operations, the procurement and storing of feed, the construction and modernization of livestock production farms, their water supply systems and the organization of a green production line for dairy cattle and pigs.

As a result of the above-mentioned and other shortcomings in the organization of livestock production operations and unproductive losses, 31 out of 44 kolkhozes completed the year 1981 with losses from meat sales amounting to 5 million rubles, 13 kolkhozes sustained milk sales losses amounting to 800,000 rubles and 11 kolkhozes sustained losses amounting to 400,000 rubles from the sale of wool.

The Kolkhoz Council has obligated the oblast and rayon kolkhoz councils and agricultural organs throughout the oblast to undertake the following actions:

- ...carry out effective measures aimed at eliminating the existing and serious shortcomings in the development of livestock production, ensure unconditional fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the plans established for 1982 and subsequent years of the 11th Five-Year Plan for the production and procurements of meat, milk and other livestock husbandry products; achieve a considerable reduction in losses and unproductive expenditures and raise the profitability of livestock production;

- ...ensure an unconditional increase in the numbers of livestock both on the livestock farms of kolkhozes and on the private plots of kolkhoz members;

- ...ensure the obtaining and raising of not less than 80 calves from every 100 cows, 95 lambs and 3,100 suckling pigs and to obtain a milk yield of not less than 2,300 kilograms from each cow and not less than 3.5 kilograms of wool from each sheep clipping;

- ...radically improve the organization of the raising, grazing and fattening of livestock, so as to ensure a high average daily weight increase for them and the turning over to the state of large-horned cattle weighing not less than 400 kilograms and sheep -- 45 kilograms;

- ...raise the level of breeding work and organize intra-enterprise farms at the kolkhozes for the specialized raising of heifers and non-calving young cows;

- ...introduce into operations on an extensive scale, at livestock production farms, the flow line-departmental system of livestock reproduction and milk production, the progressive technology and leading experience in the management of livestock production operations;

...reduce to a minimum cattle losses and the use of livestock for intra-farm needs over and above the established norm;

...undertake decisive measures aimed at strengthening the feed base at each kolkhoz and providing public livestock production with the required amounts of high quality, internally produced coarse, succulent and concentrated feed;

...ensure the required processing of the feed, its thrifty use, proper feeding, tending and maintenance of the livestock and raise the productivity of the animals;

...improve veterinary work on the farms, undertake measures aimed at improving the quality of the livestock products, eliminate infectious livestock diseases and carry out treatment and preventive measures;

...make greater use, for the purpose of supplementing the livestock product resources, of the potential afforded by the private plots of kolkhoz members.

The oblast's Kolkhoz Council recommended that an examination be undertaken during its meeting of the problem of the responsibility of those farm leaders and specialists who have tolerated considerable unproductive expenditures and losses in their livestock production operations and low productivity in their livestock.

The kolkhoz councils of oblasts and rayons throughout the republic are obligated to study this problem during their meetings and to undertake measures aimed at correcting the shortcomings uncovered.

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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR SUBSIDIARY ENTERPRISES PROMOTED

Moscow PLANOVOYE KHOZYAYSTVO in Russian No 11, Nov 82 pp 71-77

/Article by I. Ioffe, candidate of economic sciences: "Subsidiary Farms of Industrial Enterprises and Organizations/

/Text/ The May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee adopted the USSR food program for the period up to 1990, in which the principal means for solving the food problem were defined. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses have been and continue to be the principal source for increasing the production of agricultural products. At the same time, it is emphasized in the program that "in order to supplement the food resources, subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations should be developed in all areas where it is possible to do so; this will make it possible to satisfy to the maximum possible degree the public catering requirements of manual and office workers for meat, milk, vegetables and potatoes. Extensive use must be made of the private plots of citizens, collective horticulture and gardening"*.

This is not the first time that the party has directed attention to the need for developing on an extensive scale this particular form for organizing the production of agricultural products. In particular, this matter was discussed during the July (1978) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. In conformity with the decisions handed down during this Plenum, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted the decree entitled "Subsidiary Farms of Enterprises, Organizations and Institutes," in which comprehensive measures for their further development were outlined.

First of all, it was recommended in this decree that individual ministries and departments create subsidiary farms attached to enterprises, organizations and institutes, especially in remote regions where difficulties are encountered in carrying out deliveries of agricultural products and in newly developed regions where agriculture is adequately developed. Towards this end, they were to be allocated tracts of land from the state land reserve and the state forestry fund and also from unused agricultural lands and the lands of industrial, transport and other non-agricultural enterprises and organizations.

The appropriate agricultural organs (USSR Minsel'khos /Ministry of Agriculture/, USSR Minzag /Ministry of Procurements/) and others were tasked with satisfying the

* "Prodnovol'stvennaya programma SSSR na period do 1990 goda i mery po yey realizatsii" /USSR Food Program for the Period Up To 1990 and Measures for Implementing It/, Moscow, Politizdat, 1982, p 32.

requirements of the subsidiary farms for high quality seed, planting stock and young pedigree livestock and also with improving the veterinary and other services for agricultural production.

Commencing in 1980, USSR Gosplan and USSR Gosstnab, when developing the plans for distributing logistical resources, began taking into account the requirements for such resources of the subsidiary farms of ministries and departments, in keeping with the volumes of agricultural work to be carried out.

Industrial and other enterprises and organizations are authorized to obtain credit for a period of 6 years for the expenses involved in organizing and expanding the logistical base for subsidiary farms. The credit is issued within the limits of the amounts stipulated in the plans for long-term loans by USSR Stroybank /All-Union Bank for the Financing of Capital Investments/ and USSR Gosbank, over and above the volumes of state capital investments, with a search being undertaken by the enterprises, organizations and institutes for material resources and upon the condition of the expenses being repaid within the indicated period.

One of the principal stimuli for growth in the subsidiary farms of enterprises, organizations and institutes is the system of consumption and utilization of agricultural products produced on these farms. As early as 1957, with the introduction of the system for distributing the state resources of animal husbandry products, the ministries and departments were released from having to deliver to the state those animal husbandry products produced on subsidiary farms. All of these products were intended to be used for improving the supply of food goods for manual and office workers at the respective enterprises and organizations, over and above the market funds allocated.

However, for a long period of time the economic conditions associated with the functioning of the subsidiary farms did not promote the intensive development of the latter. The system which existed earlier for supplying meat and milk to public catering enterprises based upon the actual production costs, but no higher than the retail prices, led to unprofitable conditions for the subsidiary farms and promoted a situation wherein the subsidiary farms began to sell animal husbandry products to the state (almost one fourth of the overall volume). This distorted the idea itself and the goal of creating subsidiary farms which would provide the workers at the enterprises where the farms were located with the products produced there.

This situation resulted in slow growth in the number of subsidiary farms and it also brought about a reduction in the production of agricultural products on these farms.

Commencing in January 1979, the issuing of the meat of large-horned cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, rabbits, horses and poultry and also milk from subsidiary farms (including pig fattening points) ors's /department of workers' supply/ and urs's /administration of workers' supply/ and also farms which were directly subordinate to transport enterprises and construction-installation organizations, for public catering purposes in the dining halls of these enterprises and organizations, was carried out based upon the existing procurement prices. In the process, the difference between the procurement and retail prices, less the trade rebates, is reimbursed by means of the profits of the enterprises and organizations.

In 1980 a new system was introduced for delivering to the procurement organizations those agricultural products produced on the subsidiary farms of enterprises, organizations and institutes which were not used in the areas where they were obtained. In accordance with this system, the procurement organizations accept the milk, eggs, livestock and poultry that are not utilized in the production areas, with appropriate quantities of the same products being issued subsequently in other regions, in accordance with orders by the USSR ministries and departments, within the system to which these subsidiary farms belong.

The acceptance of milk, livestock and poultry by the procurement organizations and enterprises from subsidiary farms is carried out in accordance with accounting prices established for enterprises of the meat and dairy industry and the difference between the procurement and accounting prices is reimbursed by means of the profits of the enterprises and organizations of the USSR ministries and departments to which these subsidiary farms belong.

This system for turning over animal husbandry products which were produced on subsidiary farms but not utilized at the production sites has enabled the ministries and departments to maneuver in a more flexible manner their additional livestock resources and to concentrate their formation on farms having more favorable economic, natural-climatic and other conditions for the production and supply of food products for manual and office workers at enterprises within their system but located in other regions. The mentioned products do not count, as was the case earlier, towards fulfillment of the procurement plan and they are utilized for supplying the manual and office workers of the enterprises and organizations with food products over and above the market funds.

These measures were expected to create the conditions required for organizing agricultural departments in industry, transport and at institutes.

The socio-economic importance of subsidiary farms of enterprises is obvious. Appearing as a component part of the agroindustrial complex, they promote the implementation of the food program tasks and they make it possible to improve public catering for manual and office workers in dining halls, dispensaries and recreation bases and the supply of goods for kindergartens and nurseries and to make proper use of food scraps.

"Each industrial enterprise and each organization capable of maintaining such farms" stated L.I. Brezhnev during the May Plenum (1982) of the CPSU Central Committee, "must as a rule do so"*. The operational experience of the best subsidiary enterprises underscores their high effectiveness. Thus, at the subsidiary agricultural enterprises of the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine the following products and quantities are produced per worker at this combine: meat (in dressed weight) -- 16 kilograms, milk -- 70, potatoes -- 50, vegetables -- 32, including early vegetables -- 20 and fruit and berries -- 11 kilograms. Each year, in excess of 18 million rubles worth of agricultural products is sold through dining halls and snack bars.

The organization and development of subsidiary farms is economically advisable, since opportunities are thus created for utilizing the reserves of material, financial and labor resources of enterprises, organizations and institutes, for

* "Prodoval'stvennaya programma SSSR na period do 1990 goda i mery po yeyë realizatsii", p 16.

the production of the appropriate agricultural products. Support for the subsidiary agricultural production efforts in the form of logistical resources and transport vehicles and also the allocation of capital investments for their development are being provided by the corresponding ministries and departments, using the funds and limits allocated to them for their principal activity. The subsidiary farms operate on the basis of utilization of a portion of the profits obtained from the principal activities of the enterprises and organizations and their operational results are reflected in the overall indicators for production activity on the whole.

It is through the system of subsidiary farms that the various ministries and departments make their own contribution towards developing the production potential of agricultural production. Considerable importance is attached to the fact that they attract, for the carrying out of this task, certain logistical and labor resources the use of which would be ineffective at specialized agricultural enterprises.

As a rule, enterprises of a non-agricultural nature create subsidiary farms on worthless and unsuitable lands, which cannot be developed by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes owing to the high amounts of capital and other expenses required for their operation, expenses which are not always justified. Subsidiary farms at industrial enterprises make it possible to utilize the land more effectively and to intensify the production of agricultural products.

The creation of subsidiary farms promotes improvements in the supply of agricultural products for the collectives of those enterprises where they have been organized. In addition, the members of the families of workers join in the work out on the tracts and under conditions involving limited labor resources in agriculture this is viewed as being a substantial socio-economic factor.

The development of subsidiary farms is especially advisable in zones of new mastering of natural riches and the development of productive forces and also in remote and out-of-the-way regions. The transporting of food goods to these regions involves great transport expenditures and also losses in the agricultural products. In some instances the deliveries of food products, especially highly perishable ones, are not only difficult to carry out but practically impossible. As a result, frequent interruptions occur with regard to supplying the populations in these zones with those products for which there is an urgent need. All of this predetermines the need for the local production of agricultural products, especially those for which there is frequent and daily demand -- meat, milk, eggs, potatoes and vegetables.

The regions of Siberia and the Far East are included among the priority zones for the development of subsidiary farms. The further intensification here of industrial and construction potential will bring about a considerable increase in the population and this will persistently demand the accelerated development of agriculture in these regions.

Attaching great importance to searching for and developing additional sources for the formation of food resources in this zone of the country, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers in 1982 adopted the decree entitled "All-Round Development of Agriculture in the Regions of Siberia and the Far East and in Kurgan Oblast." This decree contained the recommendation that those USSR

ministries and departments having industrial enterprises or engaged in constructing them in regions of Siberia and the Far East and in Kurgan Oblast, create subsidiary farms on a more extensive scale, build dairy, pig-farming and fattening farms, hothouses and other agricultural installations, develop the production of potatoes, vegetables and feed and also utilize the heated waste waters of enterprises for creating fish-breeding farms.

In defining the principal tasks of the union republics in implementing the USSR food program, the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee once again underscored the need for achieving a high level of effectiveness for all branches of agriculture in the regions of Siberia and the Far East, such that the population will be reliably supplied with food goods and mainly by means of local production.

The stern natural-climatic conditions which prevail in the newly mastered regions of Siberia and the Far East preclude the possibility of developing agricultural production completely and effectively using only the forces and resources of a specialized branch (agriculture) and with no input from the production and labor potential of industrial and other enterprises. It is precisely orientation towards self-support that is creating the prerequisites for the inter-branch and production-economic integration of agriculture and industry within the framework of the territorial agroindustrial complex.

Experience has shown that during the initial stages in the industrial development of new regions, the creation of subsidiary farms attached to industrial enterprises is especially effective, farms specializing mainly in the production of individual types of highly perishable and difficult to transport food products: milk, meat, poultry, eggs, potatoes and vegetables.

As growth takes place in the cities and new industrial centers and as the appropriate industrial foundation and feed base are created, specialized farms for the production of field crop husbandry and animal husbandry products will undergo priority development.

Owing to the implementation of a number of successive measures aimed at developing the subsidiary farms, their role in the formation of food resources, especially animal husbandry products, increased noticeably. An analysis of the status and development of the agricultural departments of industrial enterprises reveals a stable trend towards growth in the production of animal husbandry products. The dynamics of the numbers of livestock and poultry at subsidiary farms of industrial ministries, throughout the country as a whole in recent years, are described by the following positive improvements (in percent of 1978):

	1979	1980
Large horned cattle	120.9	138.9
including cows	115.1	128.8
Pigs	126.5	168.6
Sheep and goats	151.8	201.8
Poultry	126.2	145.7
Rabbits	179.8	476.2
Horses	101.8	116.8

The above data reveals that the numbers of rabbits and also sheep and goats increased at especially rapid rates.

However, for the country as a whole, the proportion for the production volume for animal husbandry products at subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises, compared to the overall production volume for the same products at kolkhozes, sovkhozes and inter-farm enterprises is still not very high.

On 1 January 1982, it amounted to approximately 1.8 percent for meat, slightly more than 0.5 percent for milk and 1 percent for eggs. One of the reasons for this situation lies in the fact that full use is not being made in all areas of the potential afforded by the subsidiary farms for increasing the production of animal husbandry products. Whereas on the average for the RSFSR the amount of meat produced per capita of the municipal population and in addition to the market funds at subsidiary farms of all ministries and departments was 1.27 kilograms, then in Rostov Oblast -- almost 4, Omsk Oblast -- more than 3, Magadan and Arkhangelsk Oblasts and Krasnoyarsk Kray -- from 2 to 2.5 kilograms.

The number of livestock and poultry being maintained on the subsidiary farms of the various ministries fluctuates considerably. For example, in early 1981, at subsidiary farms of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, there were 1,124 head of large-horned cattle (including 458 cows) per farm, 936 pigs and 19,000 head of poultry; Ministry of Non-ferrous Metallurgy -- 136 head of large-horned cattle (including 17 cows), 133 pigs and 2,644 head of poultry; Ministry of Railroads -- 50 head of large-horned cattle (including 17 cows), 133 pigs, 456 head of poultry and for a number of ministries and departments there were even fewer livestock and poultry per farm.

Such a situation was the result of both objective and subjective factors. In some ministries and departments, owing to the centralized locations of the industrial and other enterprises, their small sizes and inadequate development of transport communications, subsidiary farms are being created which have limited volumes for the production of agricultural products, for example in the USSR Ministry of the Lumber and Paper Industry, the USSR Ministry of Railroads, the USSR Ministry of Geology and so forth.

At the same time, certain ministries and departments which possess great potential for developing large subsidiary farms at enterprises belonging to their systems are not making sufficient use of this potential. This includes first of all the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the USSR Ministry of Procurements, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry and others.

Almost in every department and ministry, the necessary reserves can be found for increasing the number of subsidiary farms of a multi-purpose or specialized nature. In early 1981 the country numbered 12,900 subsidiary farms of industrial, transport and other enterprises. At the same time, the number of production and scientific-production associations, combines and enterprises being maintained on the independent balance of industrial ministries and departments exceeds by a factor of almost 2.5 the number of subsidiary farms created within these systems. In some ministries, for example USSR Ministry of Construction/, USSR Mintyazhstroy /Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Establishments/, USSR Minmontazhspetstroy /Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work/ and USSR Minpribor /Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems/, which include in their structures hundreds of independent cost accounting

production enterprises or associations, there are only from two to five subsidiary farms. It is obvious that further development of the subsidiary farms of enterprises is impossible in the absence of initiative and a thrifty approach to the work on the part of the leaders.

At the same time, there are a number of factors which are restraining further development of these farms and increases in their production of animal husbandry products.

The absence of a differentiated approach for determining the requirements of the subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises, taking into account their quantities of agricultural equipment, fertilizers and feed, forces the conclusion that they are quite often being supplied with the required material and other resources to a lesser degree than sovkhozes in the USSR Minsel'khoz /Ministry of Agriculture/ system.

In the interest of creating optimum conditions for realizing a considerable increase in the production of food goods at the subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations, the USSR food program for the period up to 1990 calls for "these farms to be provided with the required land areas and also for them to be supplied, on a par with the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, with agricultural equipment, fertilizers and other logistical resources"*.

As mentioned above, the subsidiary farms are created mainly on lands of a non-agricultural nature. In addition to large capital investments, the development of such farms also requires the preparation of appropriate plans. In the absence of assistance from the planning organizations of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, it is difficult to achieve progress in this area and yet these organizations are unwilling to carry out contractual land reclamation work.

On some large subsidiary farms of an animal husbandry nature, definite difficulties associated with the sale of the products produced arise from time to time. They are caused by irregularities in the production of products throughout the year. In order to ensure that the livestock are not maintained for too long a period on a fattening regime, the fattened animals should ideally be turned over to combines. Subsequently, as the need arises, processed or fresh meat products can be obtained from these combines.

There are also other methods -- the subsidiary farms can install their own refrigeration equipment or lease freezer space from the meat combines. But all of these problems must be solved through the joint efforts of the subsidiary farms and the meat combines, with the specific conditions being taken into account.

Despite the introduction of new economic stimuli, through the use of raised sales prices for products supplied by the subsidiary farms, their operations in some regions of the country, especially in the north and in the nonchernozem zone of the RSFSR, continue to remain unprofitable just as in the past. This tends to lower the financial indicators for the work being performed by those enterprises to which the subsidiary farms belong. As already mentioned in the press, in order to create material interest at those industrial and other enterprises engaged in

* "Prodovol'stvennaya programma SSSR na period do 1990 goda i mery po yeyë realizatsii," p 43

the development of subsidiary farms, special funds should be created in the ministries and departments.

In the interest of stimulating the development of subsidiary farms, the territorial organs of administration must strictly observe the principle of distribution of the marketing funds of animal husbandry products among the trade organizations and systems, to the exclusion of dependence upon the additional volume of products produced by means of local sources.

Improvements are required in the organizational forms for the subsidiary farms of enterprises, organizations and institutes. At the present time, these farms are developing mainly on a spontaneous basis. In order to avoid this, appropriate statutes defining their status, rights and obligations must be developed.

At the present time there are no scientifically sound economic criteria which can be employed for revealing the effectiveness of functioning of the various types of subsidiary farms. Work has not yet been completed with regard to defining the optimum conditions for creating them, depending upon the national economic branch, the region in which they are located and their operational volumes.

Experience has shown that subsidiary farms of various enterprises and organizations are developing in an isolated manner within the same area and quite often they operate at a loss, despite the fact that experience has already been accumulated in the creation of large highly mechanized fattening farms on a cooperative basis, through shared participation in their organization by several enterprises. Thus, at Berdyansk in Zaporozhye Oblast, a council of directors of enterprises for the city was organized which developed a long-range plan for erecting an all-city fattening complex for 10,000 pigs. This complex is being erected based upon share participation by industrial enterprises throughout the city. The Azovkabel' and Yuzhgidromash plants are building pigsties, the maritime trade port is erecting housing for the livestock breeders and an experimental petroleum refinery is installing a feed preparation shop. The creation of cooperative subsidiary farms reduces considerably the contribution made by each shareholder and thus we are of the opinion that this method must be expanded.

Special importance is being attached to solving the problem of administering those subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises and other organizations which are located within the borders of a specific administrative region or oblast. In conformity with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Improvements in the Administration of Agriculture and Other Branches of the agroindustrial complex," adopted during the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the plans call for the creation of rayon and oblast (kray and in the autonomous republics) of agroindustrial associations. The highest organ of administration for these associations must be the councils of associations formed by the rayon soviets of people's deputies. Taking this fact into account, we are of the opinion that the association councils should exert an influence on the development of the subsidiary farms of enterprises and institutes.

The all-round development of subsidiary farms must be expressed in the plans for the economic and social development of administrative rayons and this can be achieved through coordinated work between the branch and territorial organs of administration. It is our opinion that the specific volumes for agricultural

products should ideally be planned both for the individual industrial enterprises and for the departments to which they are subordinate. In order to evaluate the operational results of subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises, such results should be included in the appropriate statistical accounting reports.

The solving of these and other problems will create additional opportunities for more successful participation by industrial enterprises in carrying out the food program.

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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

ECONOMICS AS A TOOL FOR DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINIAN AGRICULTURE

Moscow EKONOMIKA SOVETSKOY UKRAINY in Russian No 10, Oct 82 pp 20-29

/Article by A. Storozhuk, professor and doctor of economic sciences: "Principal Results of Agricultural-Economic Studies in Ukrainian SSR and Tasks of Agricultural Economists During the 11th Five-Year Plan"/

/Text/ Scientific and engineering progress and based upon them, production intensification in all branches of the national economy, serve as a decisive condition for raising the efficiency of public production. The carrying out of the plans for the country's economic and social development, including solving the food problem, which is considered to be the central problem of the current decade from both an economic and political standpoint, is greatly dependent upon solving the above task.

On the one hand the communist party has assigned the task of achieving full development for the fundamental sciences and, on the other, of improving to the maximum possible degree the results being realized through applied studies. In particular, the role to be played by science in connection with implementation of the USSR food program is increasing. Here we have in mind the need for developing, based upon a summary of practical experience, scientifically sound recommendations for further improving specialization and production concentration and inter-farm cooperation, for introducing progressive forms of labor organization and for stimulating labor in behalf of the final results. Energy-conserving soil-protective and industrial technologies for the cultivation of agricultural crops must be developed for the various soil-climatic conditions and introduced into operations. High requirements are being imposed upon the scientists in connection with the selection of new varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops and the breeding of new and highly productive strains of animals, in the interest of improving the productive qualities of the livestock and poultry, and also in connection with the creation of new technologies for the storage of finished agricultural products.

The tasks confronting the agricultural economists of the Ukrainian SSR can generally be described as a requirement, jointly with agricultural production technologists, for finding more acceptable variants for using all available resources, finding and evaluating new sources and means for expanding and lowering the cost of production, promoting on the basis of its own studies improvements in the economic mechanism for management and control in the branch and the organizational forms for production and developing the normative base required for the various levels of economic control.

The agricultural-economic science in our republic is represented by considerable scientific potential. The Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economics and Organization imeni A.G. Shlikhter is the leading institute in the Ukraine for agricultural economics, organization and control. Agricultural economics is represented to an extensive degree in the Institute of Economics of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, in the Council for the Study of the Productive Forces of the Ukrainian SSR of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and in the Economic Scientific Research Institute of Gosplan for the Ukrainian SSR. A sizable detachment of scientist-economists is also working within the system of the southern branch of VASKhNIL /All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin, in the republic's agricultural departments and in higher educational institutes. Overall, the problems concerned with agricultural economics in the Ukrainian SSR are being studied today by 30 economic subunits of scientific research institutes, 22 republic branch and oblast experimental stations, 19 agricultural and other higher educational institutes.

The regional coordination of agricultural-economic studies aimed at improving the planning for such studies, concentrating the efforts of agricultural scientists on achieving all-round solutions for the more important problems concerned with the economic development of agriculture and introducing scientific achievements into agricultural production has been entrusted to UNIEOSKh imeni A.G. Shlikhter. This institute has been tasked with developing plans for coordinating scientific research works, for determining and selecting based upon the results of studies the more valuable recommendations for introduction directly into agricultural production, furnishing methodological assistance to the network receiving coordination in the carrying out of scientific studies and also for training scientific personnel for the economic specialties of an agricultural nature.

In connection with the conversion over to special purpose-program planning for scientific research works, the following units have been created at the leading institute: a scientific-coordination council for agricultural-economic matters, a bureau for the council and eight working coordination-methodological committees for solving the principal tasks of the plan.

"This modern stage in the country's development" noted L.I. Brezhnev during the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "is confronting agriculture and the agroindustrial sector of our economy with new tasks -- tasks which are large, complicated and important. A requirement exists for effective and large-scale measures aimed at eliminating the difficulties and disproportions which arise, raising the efficiency of agricultural production and satisfying the country's increasing requirements for food products." Agriculture has been assigned the task of raising considerably the effectiveness of use of land, productive capital and the material, financial and labor resources of the branch.

Under conditions involving a shortage of available land in the republic, special importance is attached to utilizing each hectare of land in a most productive manner. In solving this problem, a great deal depends upon the economists. Since land varies greatly in terms of its fertility and other quality characteristics, the potential strength of the land must be known if agricultural production is to be organized properly. Towards this end, soil appraisals (that is, an agricultural production classification of soils according to their internal properties) and an economic evaluation of lands have been carried out in the

Ukrainian SSR. This is making it possible, on a comparable basis, to evaluate the indicators for production volume achieved at individual farms and rayons and to ascertain who is making the best or worst use of the land. An evaluation has been carried out not only of arable land but also natural feed lands and perennial plantings and partial evaluations have also been conducted for a number of very important crops.

The materials of the economic evaluation of the republic's lands were approved by the UkSSR Ministry of Agriculture and recommended for use when planning and analyzing the results of agricultural production. Recommendations have been published for using the indicators for an economic evaluation of land in planning computations and methodological recommendations have also been developed for employing an all-round evaluation of resources, taking into account the specialization of agricultural enterprises, recommendations which have received production approval in a number of oblasts in the Ukraine.

The work of improving the economic evaluation of lands and utilizing its data in economic practice at the farm and rayon levels is continuing during this current five-year plan. In addition, a method must be developed for using these materials for solving problems concerned with optimizing the distribution and specialization of agricultural production.

The republic's scientists have carried out a considerable amount of work in connection with determining the agricultural requirements for various types and forms of mineral fertilizers, taking into account the production volumes for agricultural output, the establishment of the required ratios for nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in the mineral fertilizer deliveries, solving a number of problems associated with the expanded reproduction of soil fertility and studying the balance in organic substance and its transformation during the intensive agricultural use of soils and also the economic effectiveness of fertilizers used and so forth. The normative expenditures for the delivery, storage and application of fertilizers and ameliorants to the soil were also computed.

Great practical value is being attached to soil-protective technologies developed by scientists of the Ukrainian SSR for the cultivation of agricultural crops and also to a method for determining the economic effect resulting from the introduction of a complex of anti-erosion measures on gully and ravine systems and in regions of water and wind erosion.

A broad range of work by the agricultural economists is also associated with validating the development of land reclamation in the republic, with the development of the normative base required for planning and the technical-economic justification for the construction and modernization of land reclamation systems and with the economic development of irrigated and drained lands.

In accordance with the results of studies carried out, methodological recommendations have been prepared for expending labor and resources for the production of field crop husbandry products on irrigated and drained lands and also for the creation of intensive orchards and the production of gardening products on irrigated lands. The "Methodological Recommendations for Determining the Economic Effectiveness of Use of Reclaimed Lands (on existing systems)" have been turned over to production. Norms have been developed for specific production expenditures for supplying plants with 1 cubic meter of irrigation water using various types of sprinkling machines and an entire series of other documents.

During the current five-year plan, state capital investments will be employed for placing in operation 503,000 hectares of irrigated land and on an area of 172,000 hectares -- work will be carried out in connection with improving the technical status of operating irrigation systems. Overall, during a decade's time in the Ukraine, the plans call for no less than 1 million hectares of irrigated land and 1.3 million hectares of drained land to be made available for agricultural use.

Science will be confronted with great tasks in this regard. The need for introducing new organizational forms for the operation of land reclamation systems and for their technical servicing is pointed out directly in the food program. Studies must be carried out in connection with justifying the development and distribution of agricultural production in the new regions planned for irrigation and drainage work. The optimum dimensions for irrigated lands for farms, detachments, brigades and teams and the proper dimensions for agricultural enterprises having drained lands will also be defined.

Within the republic, 10 scientific research and other institutes are participating in the development of themes associated with the economic justification of proper land utilization.

The food program calls for 27-28 percent of the overall volume of capital investments in the national economy during the 12th Five-Year Plan to be allocated for USSR agriculture. In the process, these capital investments must be used first of all for developing those capabilities which will make it possible to increase rapidly the production of food goods. The decision has been handed down to consider the construction projects of the agroindustrial complex as the country's most important construction projects.

The task consists of utilizing the resources allocated in a manner so as to produce the greatest return, to prevent disproportions from arising in the branch, reproductive and technological structures of capital investments and to make better use of the branch's powerful production-technical potential.

Work on the mentioned theme is being carried out in scientific subunits of 11 institutes throughout the republic. For the current five-year plan, norms were developed as follows: norms for specific capital investments per ruble of increase in agricultural output, norms for fixed capital of an agricultural nature and norms for the operational-economic indicators for the use of motor transport. Computations were carried out for substantiating the long-range requirements for capital investments and fixed productive capital of an agricultural nature and also for technical production resources. Norms were developed for expending materials for the repair and operation of working implements in agriculture and also methodological recommendations for computing the normative requirements for logistical resources for the procurement system and for the sale of milk, livestock, fruit and vegetable products, potatoes and so forth.

But the work already carried out should be viewed as being only the beginning of great and important work. A requirement exists for thoroughly working out the structure for capital investments in agriculture and developing models having different variants for the use of the branch's production resources. The plans of the scientific institutes call for a determination of the agricultural requirements of the Ukrainian SSR for capital investments for simple and expanded reproduction of the fixed productive capital of an agricultural nature for the period up to 1990,

for the development of recommendations on priorities for the use of capital investments (from branch and regional standpoints) and for computing the requirements for fixed productive capital (according to their types), the normative requirements for transport equipment and so forth.

A requirement exists for a thorough economic evaluation of the degree of organic combining of production equipment and technology for the principal types of agricultural products. The plans call for the development of recommendations with regard to the organizational forms and methods for equipment usage and also for the validation of organizational-economic measures aimed at raising the effectiveness of use mechanized equipment and machine systems in field crop husbandry and livestock husbandry.

The manpower situation is becoming more complicated owing to the reduction in the birth-rate for the rural population and the flow of rural residents to the cities. Under these conditions, exceptional importance is attached to searching for and defining the means for raising the productivity of public labor in the branch, making proper use of the labor resources available in the rural areas, optimizing the reproduction of manpower in the rural areas and also improving its professional-skill structure. At the same time, as called for in the USSR food program and in the interest of ensuring year-round employment for kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers on those farms where it is feasible, subsidiary production efforts and trades should be developed and also production cooperation with industrial enterprises.

Growth in agricultural production and labor productivity in the branch is determined to a large degree by the material interest of the collectives of enterprises in the labor results and the social and domestic living conditions of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers. Studies on labor economics are being carried out at 12 scientific institutes and higher educational institutes of the Ukrainian SSR. The leading institute, jointly with other collectives and production workers, is composing recommendations on kolkhoz wages for each planned period. Such recommendations have been prepared for the 11th Five-Year Plan. In these recommendations, greater attention is given to the brigade forms for labor organization and payments based upon final results and to the wages for completely mechanized detachments and teams involving periodical advances. In the case of the job contract plus bonus method of wages for agricultural workers, especially in feed production and livestock husbandry, it has been recommended that greater consideration be given to the quality of the products obtained. A method has been proposed which makes it possible to ensure, when use is made of the flow-line departmental milk production technology, roughly equal material interest by all workers in the final results of their labor.

A proposal has been made to use the indicator for gross income as the criterion for evaluating labor when determining the official salaries and bonuses for the leaders and specialists of inter-farm enterprises and associations for the production of livestock husbandry products.

Studies have been conducted and proposals introduced for strengthening the link between the wages of workers attached to rayon associations of Sel'khozkhimiya and the final results of agricultural production at farms being serviced -- that is, with the yields obtained.

In the decisions handed down during the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the principal trends for improving wages in agriculture and its associated branches were defined. Here we have in mind the general introduction of a collective contract for use in agricultural production and expanding the use of payments in kind and incentives for having raised production profitability in the branch. The principal form of stimulation for leaders and specialists at all levels of the agroindustrial complex must be incentives for having achieved high final results in agricultural production.

Improvements in the system of payments for agricultural labor, similar to all economic activity generally, assumes a well organized normative base. The scientist-economists have carried out a great amount of work in this direction: collections of standard norms and normatives, the "Reference Book for a Norm-Setter in Agriculture" and the methodological aid entitled "Scientific Principles for the Organization and Setting of Norms in Agriculture" have been prepared and published and temporary norms for the production and expenditure of fuel for new equipment are being issued in a systematic manner.

The economists have developed methodological recommendations for improving labor organization for some branches of agriculture and for various operations. Norms have been developed for labor expenditures per hectare of planting, per head of livestock, per quintal of field crop husbandry and livestock husbandry product and per 1,000 rubles of agricultural product and also norms for the requirements of agricultural enterprises of the republic for machine operators.

Recommendations have been prepared for improving the cost accounting conditions for the work of enterprises and associations in the production and processing of fruit and vegetable products, recommendations for intra-farm accounting at kolkhozes and at inter-farm enterprises and "Methodological Recommendations, Technological Charts and Norms for Planning and Controlling Expenditures in Field Crop Husbandry" have been published. The methodology for intra-farm planning at agricultural enterprises, based upon normative methods and the system of consolidated norms, was also studied in detail.

The problem of raising the efficiency of labor in agriculture will in the future occupy an important place in the studies carried out by agricultural economists. The task is being assigned of economically validating a system of indicators and developing methodological instructions for the intra-farm planning of labor expenditures, developing a method for computing, analyzing and forecasting labor productivity in agricultural and agroindustrial formations and, in addition, a forecast of the availability of manpower for agricultural production and to introduce recommendations for improving the use of this manpower.

The principal trends for the development of labor collectives at agricultural enterprises must be revealed and recommendations composed for their formation and standard models for organizing labor collectives having collective forms for wages in field crop husbandry and livestock husbandry branches must be developed and introduced into operations at base agricultural enterprises and associations for experimental checking. Recommendations will also be developed for improving the organization and payments for labor at inter-farm and agroindustrial formations.

The plans call for the preparation of proposals for improving planning for the social development of the rural areas and bringing the material and cultural-

domestic living conditions in the cities and rural areas closer together, the development of proposals for improving cost accounting relationships at agricultural enterprises and also proposals for improving the training of personnel for agriculture, for substituting materialized labor for live labor and achieving economies in the use of live labor at kolkhozes in the Ukrainian SSR.

Methodological statutes will be developed for composing and employing intra-farm norms for production planning and production expenditures at kolkhozes, sovkhozes, inter-farm enterprises and their subunits and scientifically sound norms for labor expenditures per hectare of planting, per head of livestock and per quintal of product, assuming equal levels for the cropping power of the agricultural crops and the productivity of the animals.

Attention is being focused on the need not only for developing appropriate recommendations but also actively promoting their introduction into production operations. In this regard, the plans call for the convening of various seminar-conferences and courses aimed at improving the skills of workers in the normative network and also those of the agricultural specialists.

For the consistent intensification of agricultural production, great importance is being attached to improving its structure and distribution by zones and sub-zones of the republic, to raising the level of its specialization and concentration and to the scientifically sound development of cooperation and integration processes both in agriculture and within the framework of the entire agro-industrial complex.

Work is being carried out in this area by 18 scientific-research institutes, experimental stations and educational institutions. One large-scale work being carried out by more than 30 scientific collectives is that of an all-round program for scientific-technical progress in agricultural production in the Ukrainian SSR up to the year 2000 and its socio-economic consequences. It defines the principal trends for the development and distribution of the republic's agriculture for 1990 and the concept for agricultural development up to the year 2000. This program contains the cropping power levels for agricultural crops and also computations for the production volumes for farming and animal husbandry products, from the standpoint of the natural-economic zones and oblasts of the Ukraine. The economists formulated the concept of the development of the productive forces of the Ukrainian SSR from a regional standpoint and they prepared zonal systems for the management of agriculture in the republic's agroindustrial complex.

Plans have also been drawn up for the distribution of livestock production complexes, poultry factories, hothouse combines, industrial orchards and vineyards. Recommended for production operations were branch structures of farms having industrial complexes, optimum dimensions for livestock complexes and other branches (taking into account the extent of land utilization on the farms, the levels of their farming intensity and the accepted dimensions of the complexes), the future parameters for agricultural enterprises having complexes and branch plans for the development and distribution of agricultural complexes for the production of milk, beef, pork, sheep and poultry products, the raising of non-calving young cows and the production of greenhouse vegetables and fruit and grapes.

The scientists prepared methodological recommendations for the development of a TEO /technical and economic substantiation/ for the creation of production associations in agriculture, a TEO for the creation of fruit and vegetable canning

production-agricultural (agroindustrial) associations, for the singling out of feed production on farms throughout the republic as an independent and specialized branch, for improving the organization of the processing of fruit and vegetable products on farms and at inter-farm enterprises and a number of other documents for the technical-economic substantiation for the creation and reliable functioning of inter-farm and agroindustrial formations in agriculture.

The scientists of UNIEOSKh imeni A.G. Shlikhter, jointly with specialists from the UkSSR Ministry of Agriculture, developed the "Recommendations for Regulating Production-Economic Interrelationships Among Cooperating Farms in Animal Husbandry and Feed Production." These recommendations define the basis essence and principles for regulating production-economic interrelationships among cooperating farms, the methodological approaches to be used for establishing the amounts of their proportionate contributions towards the formation of the productive capital of inter-farm enterprises, the peculiarities involved in the sale of jointly produced products to the state, the system for concluding contracts and for deliveries of young livestock and feed by participating farms and also a method for evaluating the livestock and feed, the distribution of profits obtained from the joint activity of participating farms and the use of accounting prices in inter-farm cooperation in animal husbandry (including -- in pond-fish culture, beekeeping and feed production).

A great deal has been accomplished and yet, as mentioned during the annual meeting of scientists from the southern region of VASKhNIL /All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin/ in early 1982, the practice of solving the many problems concerned with concentration, specialization and inter-farm cooperation in agriculture is outstripping the development of studies dealing with these most important problems. Thus a requirement exists for basic studies on the trends and forms for the development of inter-farm cooperation and agroindustrial integration.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan, a broad group of scientific-research and other institutes will be attracted to working out the problems in this area. The principal trends for scientific-technical progress in all branches of agricultural progress for the period up to the year 2005 will be outlined and a general plan will be prepared for the development and distribution of the productive forces of UkSSR agriculture up to the year 2000. In addition, recommendations have been prepared for improving the distribution of enterprises for the processing of sugar beets, vegetables, fruit and meat within the APK /agroindustrial complex/ structure for the 12th Five-Year Plan and proposals for the rational use of their production capabilities have also been substantiated.

A method must be prepared for improving the inter-regional and intra-regional organization of the production and processing of agricultural products and also a method for determining the optimum level of production specialization and concentration at kolkhozes and sovkhozes under modern conditions. In addition, optimum organizational-production structures must be developed for the inter-farm and agroindustrial formations in the principal branches of production and the sphere of services.

Recommendations will be developed for organizing, in the southern regions of the UkSSR, large specialized farms and agroindustrial enterprises for the production

and processing of fruit and vegetable products and for creating, on the basis of these farms and enterprises, bases for supplying the populations of cities in the center and in the northern European part of the country with the products of heat-loving vegetable, fruit and berry crops.

The operational plans of the agricultural scientists call for the preparation of proposals for the rational distribution of storehouses for fruit and vegetable products at kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations. Model types of production specialization for the rayon agroindustrial associations will be developed in accordance with the natural-economic zones of the republic.

The modern stage in agricultural development requires improvements in the methods for planning and analyzing it and the extensive use of computer equipment for carrying out such work. A definite amount of work has already been carried out in this regard. In particular, technical and working plans have been developed for the task of achieving an optimum distribution for the production and procurements of agricultural products by oblasts of the UkSSR. The experimental operation of the working plan has been carried out. Methodological recommendations have been composed for defining the basic production function and employing it for analyzing and planning agricultural production. A method has been developed for the operational forecasting of the productivity of dairy livestock husbandry and grain-beet production at the farm level of administration, with use being made of mathematical simulation and an EVM /electronic computer/. This development is based upon a new type of model systems (structural-functional) for production installations and subunits in agriculture. An experimental study of these models has already been carried out and a conclusion drawn regarding the feasibility of their use for evaluating administrative decisions in agricultural production. Methodological materials have been prepared which make it possible to optimize in one stage the long-range plans for production distribution and specialization, at the administrative rayon level and from the standpoint of individual farms and inter-farm formations.

The scientists also developed organizational-methodological materials for the all-round mechanization of accounting procedures at UkSSR sovkhozes and they carried out work in connection with creating a system of accounting information involving the use of an EVM. In addition, the "Methodical Recommendations for Developing Information Support and Organizing Solutions for an YeS EVM /electronic computer common system/ for tasks of summary accounting and economic analysis at regional levels for controlling agricultural production" and methodological recommendations were prepared for the rational organization of the work of bookkeeping personnel at kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the forms for bookkeeping documents, required when use is made of the normative method for planning and limiting expenditures, an album of forms for economic analysis at the republic level for controlling agriculture and also methodological recommendations for operational economic analysis in field crop husbandry and animal husbandry.

A number of documents will be developed during the current five-year plan: a technical plan for a complex of tasks for analyzing economic activity, an all-branch instruction for the use of the normative method for accounting for expenditures at agricultural enterprises, a technical-economic justification for developing a plan for the all-round mechanization of bookkeeping at agricultural enterprises using the normative method for accounting for expenditures, a system of norms and normatives for intra-farm planning at kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other documents.

The plans also call for the preparation of proposals for improving the methodology for planning the production and procurements of agricultural products within the agroindustrial complex and for developing a method for a systems analysis of the efficiency of agricultural production.

One of the most important problems associated with raising the efficiency of public production and the quality of all work is that of improving administration of the economy at various levels in the economic system. In conformity with the decisions handed down during the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, a conversion is being carried out over to planning the activity of the agroindustrial complex and controlling it as a single goal at all levels. This will make it possible to achieve balanced development and close interaction among all of its parts. As a result, the organizational structure for administering the agroindustrial complex is being strengthened, surplus and duplicative elements in it are being eliminated and a reduction is taking place in the size of the administrative apparatus. In the process, special attention is being given to the rayon level, where agroindustrial associations are being created as full and equal and democratic organs of administration.

The agricultural economists have studied the organizational structures for APK administration at the oblast and rayon levels and they have prepared and presented appropriate proposals on these matters. Thus recommendations were prepared for organizing the administration at inter-farm enterprises for the production of livestock products and feed and recommendations for organizing mechanization departments at kolkhozes and sovkhozes, for organizing administration at inter-farm hothouse enterprises, for organizing inter-farm loading-transport detachments and so forth.

Jointly with the UkSSR Ministry of Agriculture, the UNII EOSKh imeni A.G. Shlikhter published "Recommendations on Official Personnel Strength and Principal Functions of Leading Workers, Specialists and Service Personnel at Kolkhozes in the Ukrainian SSR," in which the results of scientific studies and the achievements of leading experience were summarized. These recommendations provide a new system for the formation of a kolkhoz administrative apparatus, the norms for its official personnel strength, the functions of the leaders and specialists and their rights, obligations and responsibility. In addition, the "Statute on the Organization of Quality Control in UkSSR Agriculture" and other documents were prepared and published.

The problems associated with the system of agricultural administration are being handled by more than 30 economic subunits of scientific institutes and VUZ's throughout the republic. In accordance with the study plans for the current five-year plan, proposals are to be developed for further improving the administration of agriculture and the processing industry within the APK system at the administrative rayon, oblast and republic levels; an all-round system of quality control for labor and agricultural products; a method for evaluating the effectiveness of the system for administering agriculture within the structure of the agroindustrial complex; the methodological principles for operational control over the machine-tractor pool in the subunits of a farm; proposals for improving the operational organization of agrochemical services and also for defining the trends and stages of development for future organizational forms for providing production-technical services for agriculture.

In addition, the plans call for the preparation of proposals for improving the system for administering the agricultural science, under conditions involving development of the agro-industrial complex, and for introducing economically sound proposals for improving the organization, administration, planning and coordination for the agricultural science and the system for introducing completed works into production operations.

Notwithstanding the great progress realized in lowering labor expenditures for the production of a unit of agricultural output, neither in the past nor at the beginning of this current five-year plan has success been achieved in Ukrainian agriculture in lowering the unit production cost for a majority of the branch's products or in raising the output-capital ratio.

A chief cause of the increased cost of agricultural production has been a considerable increase in expenditures for the means of production consumed, which in turn was caused by unfavorable weather conditions (over a period of 3 years) and hence by a shortfall in the branch's output, by the replacement of live labor with materialized labor under conditions involving insufficient availability to the branch of the required complex of agricultural machines, by raised prices for industrially produced means of production being supplied to the rural areas and by some other factors. On the whole, all of this led to a reduction in the profitability of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and hence -- to growth in their indebtedness in terms of bank loans.

In his report delivered before the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, L.I. Brezhnev emphasized: "Improvements in the effectiveness of agriculture are impossible in the absence of stable economic conditions for genuine and non-formal cost accounting procedures. Unfortunately, such conditions are by no means available in all areas at the present time. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are operating at a loss. They are selling meat, milk and other types of livestock products at a loss. There are various reasons for such a situation. But the result is the same -- the prices, profits and credit forfeit their role as economic levers and do not stimulate growth in production." "The procurement prices" also noted L.I. Brezhnev, "do not conform to the required production costs."

In order to improve and normalize the economic situation in the rural areas, in conformity with the decisions handed down during the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, an entire series of measures is being carried out which in terms of their scale and intensity of effect on agricultural enterprises appear as a large-scale economic-political action. Thus great importance has been attached to raising the procurement prices, commencing 1 January 1982, for a broad list of agricultural products and to introducing the use of bonuses added on to the prices for products produced under bad conditions or at unprofitable or low profitability farms. An increase is taking place in the state assistance being furnished to kolkhozes for improving the social-domestic living conditions of the kolkhoz members. Considerable sums of bank loan indebtedness have been written off for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The agricultural economists have systematically studied and are continuing to study the existing relationships between expenditures for the production of agricultural goods and the prices for them. Studies in the area of price formation are being carried out at the present time in three principal directions: improvements in the procurement price levels and in their ratios for individual products,

improvements in the territorial differentiation of prices for agricultural products and taking quality into account in the procurement prices. The Institute of Economics of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences has prepared a "Method for Determining the Price Ratios for Products Sold and Procured and Services Rendered in the Public Sector of Agriculture for the Agroindustrial Complex." This method of price balancing makes it possible to record the dynamics and also to regulate the ratios between the prices for agricultural products and the means of production made available to agriculture.

At the UNIIEOSKh imeni A.G. Shlikhter, a method has been created for developing the norms for the total profitability of agricultural production for planning agricultural development, a complex of programs for computing the profitability norms on an EVM and also these same norms for our republic.

A number of studies have been carried out in the area of the economics of agricultural product procurements and in the financing and issuing of credits for agriculture. Recommendations have been prepared for organizing the acceptance of milk and livestock directly on the farms and shipping them by means of specialized transport made available by the procurement specialist and for taking into account the quantity and quality of the potatoes and vegetables turned over to the trade organizations directly at the farms. A manual has been published for potato and vegetable procurements and recommendations developed for the issuing of material incentives and for the adoption of tense plans for state procurements of agricultural products.

Methodological recommendations have also been published for analyzing marketing costs associated with procurements of livestock products, for organizing finances at inter-farm enterprises of livestock production, for establishing norms and for analyzing the working capital at kolkhozes and also a method for determining the wholesale cost of mechanized operations carried out for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of inter-farm enterprises in accordance with the mechanization of agriculture. Methodological recommendations have been prepared for computing the materials-intensiveness of agricultural output, with computations for the actual indicators of materials-intensiveness and those expected in the future being carried out.

Seven scientific organizations are participating in studies concerned with the planning and economic regulation of agricultural production. Their work plans also include studies for developing proposals for lowering production costs for the more important types of agricultural products in the UkSSR and for improving price formation for agricultural products, for the means of production and for services furnished to the rural areas.

For the planned implementation of a complex of measures aimed at creating stable economic conditions which will stimulate improvements in agricultural production, the plans call for the development of scientifically sound norms for production profitability for the principal products of agriculture.

A consolidated and coordinated plan for scientific-research work in the area of agricultural economics and organization includes eight principal tasks:

-- the development of a forecast on the availability of food goods and agricultural raw materials for the UkSSR and proposals for the further development and distribution of production and the processing of agricultural products within the republic's APK.

-- to validate the proposals for the further development of specialization and concentration of agricultural production based upon inter-farm cooperation and agroindustrial integration for the most important natural-economic zones of the UkrSSR;

-- to compose recommendations for further improving the stimulation of agricultural development and the economic relationships between agriculture and other branches of the agro-industrial complex;

-- to improve the methods for planning and analyzing the branch's economic development, including the development of a system of norms;

-- to introduce proposals for developing the logistical base for agricultural production and raising the effectiveness of use of capital investments and the branch's fixed productive capital;

-- to develop proposals for improving the use of manpower, the cost accounting conditions and the forms for organizing and issuing material incentives for labor, raising labor productivity in agriculture and accelerating the social development of the rural areas;

-- prepare proposals for raising the economic effectiveness of reclaimed lands, the use of chemical processes and production-technical services for agricultural production;

-- to develop proposals for improving the system of administration for agriculture and science in light of development of the agroindustrial complex.

All of these tasks encompass 35 themes and number some 240 stages in the carrying out of scientific-research work.

Experience has shown that scientific endeavors in the economy produce the greatest results in those instances when they are carried out on an all-round basis, involving the participation of scientific workers representing various specialties of an agricultural nature. Thus, creative collaboration between some scientific collectives with others is occurring on an increasing scale at the present time.

In the interest of accelerating the practical use of tested scientific recommendations in the area of agricultural economics, with each passing day more and more direct contacts are being developed between the scientific collectives on the one hand and rayons, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and inter-farm enterprises on the other. Thus, for example, the republic's scientific institutes and the agricultural organs in Kherson Oblast have developed an overall plan for scientific-technical progress in agriculture in this oblast for the 1981-1985 period and for the period up to 1990. Such work is also being carried out to an extensive degree at the present time in other oblasts of the Ukrainian SSR.

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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

STATUTE ON RSFSR MINISTRY OF FRUIT, VEGETABLE INDUSTRY APPROVED

Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITEL'STVA RSFSR in Russian No 16, 1982 pp 259-272

/Statute on the RSFSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry approved by the decree No 408 dated 18 July 1982 of the RSFSR Council of Ministers/

/Text/ 1. The RSFSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry is a Union-republic ministry and in its activity is subordinate both to the RSFSR Council of Ministers and to the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry.

2. The RSFSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry directs the development of the RSFSR agroindustrial fruit and vegetable complex, the procurement, processing, storage and sale of vegetables, melon crops, fruits, berries and table varieties of grapes and potatoes and the production of these products at subordinate sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises.

The RSFSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry is responsible for the state and further development of the agroindustrial fruit and vegetable complex, for the scientific and technical progress and technical and economic level of the production, procurement, processing, storage and sale of fruit and vegetable products and table varieties of grapes and potatoes, for the quality of these products and for the fullest satisfaction of the population's needs for them, for the fulfillment of the plans for the deliveries of products to the all-Union stock and to the cities of Moscow and Leningrad by sovkhozes and other enterprises of the ministry's system and for the quality of trade services in the subordinate specialized trade network.

3. The following are the main tasks of the RSFSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry:

satisfaction of the population's needs for vegetables, melon crops, fruits, berries and table varieties of grapes and potatoes in fresh and processed form;

increase in the production of fruit and vegetable products and table varieties of grapes and potatoes at subordinate specialized sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises;

provision of the preservation and elimination of the losses of fruit and vegetable products, grapes and potatoes during production, procurement, transportation, storage, processing and sale;

improvement in the organization of state purchases of vegetables, melon crops, fruits, berries, grapes and potatoes, in their processing and in the storage of procured and processed products; purchases of wild growing fruits, berries, cranberries, cowberries and mushrooms in the assigned zone of procurement activity, their processing and sale and the procurement of wild growing fruits for seed purposes;

rational distribution of vegetables, melon crops, fruits, berries, grapes and potatoes, which are received from the all-Union stock and from import, and operational maneuvering of the resources of these products;

provision of the maximum possible development of trade in fruit and vegetable products, grapes and potatoes through the specialized trade network and of the deliveries of these products to trade and public dining enterprises and to other consumers and organization of interrepublic and interblast transportation of fruit and vegetable products, grapes and potatoes;

implementation of a unified technical policy in the RSFSR in the area of production, procurement, processing, storage and sale of fruit and vegetable products and table varieties of grapes and potatoes;

fulfillment of the assignments of the state plan, including for the deliveries of fruit and vegetable products to the all-Union stock, provision of a strict observance of state discipline and improvement in the system of planning of and economic incentives for production development;

increase in the efficiency of agricultural and industrial production, procurement, storage and sale of fruit and vegetable products and table varieties of grapes and potatoes and improvement in the utilization of production capacities, fixed capital and labor, material and financial resources;

improvement in the supply of high-quality planting stock and seeds of regionalized varieties of vegetable, melon, fruit-berry, ornamental and flower crops and fodder root plants for kolkhozes, sovkhoses, other agricultural enterprises and the population;

intensification of the specialization of sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises of the ministry's system in the production of fruit and vegetable products and table varieties of grapes and early potatoes, the most rational use of irrigated land and development of sheltered ground vegetable raising and of intensive fruit growing;

rational use of capital investments and increase in their effectiveness, reduction in the cost and shortening of the periods of construction, prompt commissioning of production capacities and fixed capital and mastering of these production capacities in a short period;

introduction of scientific labor organization, improvement in the forms and methods of management, provision of the associations, enterprises, institutions and organizations of the ministry's system with skilled personnel, creation of the conditions necessary for a decrease in personnel turnover and the best utilization of workers' knowledge and experience, selection, disposition and education of personnel and promotion of young specialists, who have proved themselves, to managerial jobs;

improvement in the housing and cultural-general conditions of workers at the associations, enterprises, institutions and organizations of the ministry's system and creation of safe labor conditions in production.

4. The RSFSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry directs the management sector entrusted to it, as a rule, through cost-accounting agrarian-industrial production associations for fruit and vegetable products in autonomous republics, krais and oblasts and republic (RSFSR) production associations and manages the directly subordinate enterprises, organizations and institutions of this sector.

The RSFSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, cost accounting agrarian-industrial production associations for fruit and vegetable products in autonomous republics, krais, oblasts and rayons, republic (RSFSR) production associations, specialized sovkhozes, procurement organizations, scientific research institutions, other subordinate associations, enterprises, institutions and organizations, as well as enterprises, institutions and organizations for the fruit and vegetable industry under the subordination of executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies and under the authority of this ministry, form the system of the RSFSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry.

5. The RSFSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, being the leader in the area of procurement, processing, storage and sale of fruit and vegetable products and table varieties of grapes and potatoes, participates in the planning of the production of these products by the associations, enterprises, institutions and organizations of other RSFSR ministries and departments and works out problems connected with a refinement and improvement in the population's provision with the indicated products.

6. In its activity the RSFSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry is guided by USSR and RSFSR laws, other decisions of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium and of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium, decrees and regulations of the USSR Council of Ministers and of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, orders, instructions and directives of the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and other normative acts, as well as this statute, and ensures a correct application of existing legislation in the associations, enterprises, institutions and organizations of the ministry's system.

The RSFSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry generalizes the practice of application of legislation in the ministry's system, works out proposals for its improvement and submits them to the RSFSR Council of Ministers in accordance with the established procedure.

7. The RSFSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry ensures a correct combination of economic and administrative methods of management, introduction and improvement of advanced forms and methods of labor and production organization and of interfarm economic relations, introduction of efficient systems of management with the use of computer equipment and improvement in the structure and organizational forms of management.

8. In accordance with the tasks entrusted to it the RSFSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry:

1) works out drafts of 5-year and annual plans for economic and social development in the sector and submits them for approval in accordance with the established procedure; participates in the development by the RSFSR Gosplan of draft plans for state purchases of vegetables, melon crops, fruits, berries and table varieties of grapes and potatoes throughout the RSFSR, autonomous republics, krais, oblasts and farms of the ministry's system and of draft plans for the deliveries of the indicated products to all-Union and republic (RSFSR) stocks and participates in the development by the councils of ministers of autonomous republics and by kray and oblast executive committees of the plans for the purchases of other types of plant and livestock products on the farms of the ministry's system, at the same time, ensuring a systematic intensification of the specialization of these farms in the production of fruit and vegetable products and table varieties of grapes and early potatoes; approves plans, presents the assignments for the established indicators to republic (RSFSR) production associations, to cost accounting agrarian-industrial production associations for fruit and vegetable products in autonomous republics, krais and oblasts and to enterprises, institutions and organizations directly subordinate to the ministry and ensures their fulfillment;

2) ensures the production of vegetables (especially rare and green vegetable crops), fruits, berries, table varieties of grapes and early potatoes, melon crops and other agricultural products at subordinate specialized sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises, introduces industrial technology of cultivation of fruit and vegetable crops and table varieties of grapes and potatoes, implements a rational use of land areas and develops intensification, specialization, concentration and interfarm cooperation of production;

3) ensures the cultivation of high-quality planting stock and seeds of regionalized varieties of vegetable, melon, fruit-berry, ornamental and flower crops and fodder root plants for the satisfaction of the needs of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, other agricultural enterprises and the population for them, as well as for their delivery for export;

4) organizes and in the assigned zone of procurement activity makes state purchases of vegetables, melon crops, fruits, berries, grapes and potatoes at kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises according to forward contracts and effects a systematic transition to a direct acceptance of these products on farms; makes purchases of wild growing fruits, berries, cranberries, cowberries and mushrooms in the assigned zone of procurement activity and their processing and sale, as well as the procurement of wild growing fruits for seed purposes;

- 5) develops and approves plans for the distribution of vegetables, melon crops, fruits, berries, table varieties of grapes and potatoes and dried fruits received in the RSFSR from the all-Union stock and from import, organizes the delivery of fruit and vegetable products, grapes, potatoes and dried fruits to the all-Union and republic (RSFSR) stock by the ministry's organizations and enterprises, ensures control over the fulfillment of plans for the formation and utilization of the republic (RSFSR) stock and the attachment of suppliers to consumers with respect to the all-Union stock, operationally maneuvers the resources of these products, develops and in coordination with the RSFSR Gosplan approves balances and plans for the distribution of dried vegetables, potatoes and potato products and controls their fulfillment;
- 6) carries out the storage of procured and processed fruit and vegetable products, grapes and potatoes and organizes the container transportation and prepackaging (in the maximum volume) of these products; develops with the participation of the RSFSR Ministry of Trade, the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, the RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transport, the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet and the RSFSR Union of Consumer Societies and approves the volumes of transportation of fruit and vegetable products and potatoes in special containers;
- 7) carries out wholesale and retail trade in fruit and vegetable products, grapes and potatoes through the specialized trade network, ensures the delivery of these products in fresh and processed form to processing enterprises, state and cooperative trade and public dining organizations, workers' supply administrations of ministries and departments, children's and medical institutions and other consumers, organizes interrepublic and interoblast transportation of fruit and vegetable products, grapes and potatoes, controls the preparation of the material and technical base of trade enterprises and organizations, regardless of their departmental affiliation, for the season of procurement, delivery and storage of fruit and vegetable products, grapes and potatoes, as well as the fulfillment of plans for their storage, and organizes trade advertisement of products;
- 8) carries out the processing of vegetables, melon crops, fruits, berries, grapes and potatoes at subordinate canning and other processing enterprises;
- 9) develops and approves jointly with the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture plans for the sale of elite seeds of vegetable, melon and flower crops, potatoes and fodder root plants and of elite planting stock of fruit-berry, ornamental and flower crops;
- 10) develops and implements jointly with the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, the RSFSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the RSFSR Ministry of Trade, the RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transport, the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet, other interested ministries and departments, councils of ministers of autonomous republics and kray and oblast executive committees measures for the development of the material base and improvement in the technology and organization of production, procurement, processing, transportation, storage and sale of fruit and vegetable products, grapes and potatoes in fresh and processed form and of seeds and planting stock of fruit and vegetable crops; develops and implements measures for the production of individual types of containers and ensures the use of modern types of containers and packaging materials; implements measures for the utilization of the waste of fruit and vegetable products, grapes and potatoes;

- 11) controls the quality of products and the observance of sanitary conditions at the enterprises, institutions and organizations of the ministry's system, as well as the quality of vegetables, melon crops, fruits, berries and table varieties of grapes and potatoes delivered to the all-Union stock. When the requirements for the quality of products are violated, or sanitary conditions are not observed, it discontinues their production, shipment to consumers and sale;
 - 12) issues specifications and technical assignments for the development of non-standard equipment for the canning and vegetable drying industry, industrial processing of potatoes, storage of fruit and vegetable products and trade in them; in the necessary cases creates conditions for technological tests of machinery, equipment and instruments at subordinate processing enterprises;
 - 13) prepares a consolidated calculation of the need of the RSFSR national economy for canning glass containers of all types, lids for glass jars, rolling-up rings, rubber packings and water ammonia paste and distributes them among RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republics, krais and oblasts, as well as subordinate associations, enterprises, institutions and organizations;
 - 14) develops the freight transportation plans of enterprises, institutions and organizations of the ministry's system and submits them for approval in accordance with the established procedure, as well as organizes the transportation of this freight by special facilities;
 - 15) organizes, reorganizes and liquidates in accordance with the established procedure agricultural and other enterprises, organizations and institutions; establishes and changes the production specialization of subordinate sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises in agreement with the councils of ministers of autonomous republics and kray and oblast executive committees;
 - 16) directs work on invention and rationalization, develops and implements measures for the introduction of the achievements of science, advanced experience and new technology, as well as of inventions and technical improvements, and for the mechanization and automation of production processes and ensures the observance of state standards and specifications by subordinate associations, enterprises, organizations and institutions;
 - 17) carries out capital construction and ensures an efficient utilization of capital investments, rational placement of new construction, preferential development of advanced industries, priority allocation of capital investments for the retooling of existing enterprises, concentration of capital investments at start-up construction projects and reduction of incomplete construction;
 - 18) ensures the development and approval of assignments for the planning of the construction of new and reconstruction and expansion of existing enterprises, buildings and installations;
- develops and approves in accordance with the established procedure title lists of construction projects, as well as title lists of planning and surveying projects for construction in future years; ensures the prompt development, approval and issue of the necessary planning estimates to construction projects; controls the quality of planning estimates and the observance of the approved estimated cost of construction and technically supervises the quality of construction and installation work and equipment delivered for projects under construction;

19) ensures the financing of construction projects and their supply with equipment, materials and articles and controls the placement by subordinate associations, enterprises and organizations of orders for equipment for capital construction in accordance with the allocated funds and appropriations for its purchase;

ensures the prompt commissioning of production capacities and fixed capital, as well as the mastering of production capacities in a short period; appoints within its competence state commissions for the acceptance of enterprises, buildings and installations completed by a construction organization, approves the documents on their acceptance and adopts decisions on the closing of consolidated financial-estimate accounts;

20) organizes major repairs of fixed capital and ensures the modernization and rise in the technical level and productivity of equipment, as well as an improvement in the technical and operating state of buildings and installations; implements measures for an improvement in the quality of repairs and a reduction of their costs;

21) determines the need of the ministry's associations, enterprises, organizations and institutions for machines, raw materials, fuel, equipment and other material resources; distributes the funds for material resources allocated to the ministry among associations, enterprises, organizations and institutions subordinate to it, redistributing them in the necessary cases; controls the realization of funds for machines, raw materials, fuel, equipment and other material resources and their use according to purpose; organizes and controls the conclusion and fulfillment of economic contracts by subordinate associations, enterprises, organizations and institutions; ensures the proper storage of machines, raw materials, fuel, equipment and other material resources by the ministry's associations, enterprises, organizations and institutions; develops and implements measures aimed at an efficient utilization of material resources and takes steps to realize superfluous and unutilized material resources in accordance with the established procedure;

22) implements measures to strengthen cost accounting, to raise the profitability and to maximally increase the accumulations of the ministry's associations, sovkhoses and other enterprises and organizations and to efficiently utilize fixed and circulating capital and bank credits; finances the ministry's associations, enterprises, organizations and institutions in accordance with the established procedure, directs their financial activity and controls their use of financial resources;

ensures the fulfillment of financial plans by the associations, sovkhoses, enterprises, institutions and organizations of the ministry's system, preservation of internal circulating capital and prompt settlements of accounts with workers, employees, the budget, suppliers, contractors and banks; forms funds and reserves in accordance with the established procedure; organizes recording and reporting in the ministry's system, approves the consolidated reports and balances of associations directly subordinate to the ministry and the reports and balances of enterprises, organizations and institutions directly subordinate to the ministry and prepares consolidated reports and balances according to the ministry's types of activities; performs work on the further improvement in accounting and its mechanization; organizes auditing, ensures regular audits, a comprehensive analysis of the state of the economy, a check on the preservation of monetary and material assets and an observance of the policy of economy, controls the correct keeping and reliability of recording and reporting and implements measures for the protection of state property and compensation for incurred material losses;

submits the prices and rates of products and services of the associations, enterprises and organizations of the ministry's system for approval in accordance with existing legislation; controls the correct application of prices and rates by the associations, enterprises, organizations and institutions of the ministry's system;

organizes the introduction of economic-mathematical methods and computer equipment into the practice of planning, recording and management of the agroindustrial fruit and vegetable complex;

23) provides the associations, sovkhoses and other enterprises, organizations and institutions of the ministry's system with skilled working personnel, organizes the training and improvement in the skills of personnel and studies personnel in the ministry's system; ensures the combination of old experienced personnel and young capable workers, creates conditions for the promotion of politically mature specialists, who are experts in their fields and have authority with and the confidence of the collective, to managerial jobs, takes steps for a rational utilization of young specialists and implements measures aimed at the establishment of permanent personnel in the ministry's system;

24) directs work on the introduction of scientific organization of labor and management at the ministry's associations, sovkhoses and other enterprises, organizations and institutions; ensures the implementation of measures for the further improvement and sanitation of working conditions and a strict observance of the rules of safety engineering and requirements of production sanitation and fire safety;

25) jointly with trade-union organizations:

develops and implements measures to strengthen labor discipline;

organizes work on the revision of output (service) norms at the associations, sovkhoses and other enterprises and organizations of the ministry's system and implements other measures to improve labor standardization;

directs work on the conclusion of collective contracts and controls their fulfillment;

ensures an improvement in the housing and cultural-general conditions of workers of the associations, sovkhoses and other enterprises, institutions and organizations of the ministry's system;

organizes socialist competition, institutes challenge red banners and monetary prizes in accordance with the established procedure and promotes the development of the movement for communist labor and for a high standard of production;

reviews the results of socialist competition in accordance with the established procedure, awards challenge red banners and monetary prizes to winning collectives and organizes the study, generalization and dissemination of advanced methods of labor and advanced experience in the vegetable and fruit industry;

awards badges worn on the breast and honor certificates to the advanced workers of the ministry's system in accordance with the established procedure and applies other types of incentives;

26) organizes a prompt and careful examination of citizens' suggestions, applications and complaints and takes measures to eliminate the shortcomings in the activity of the ministry's associations, sovkhozes and other enterprises, organizations and institutions reported in them;

organizes and directs legal work at the associations, sovkhozes, enterprises, institutions and organizations of the ministry's system and systematically checks the state of this work;

27) develops and implements measures to improve the structure of management of the fruit and vegetable industry and to reduce the expenditures on the maintenance of the staff of the ministry and of associations, sovkhozes and other enterprises, organizations and institutions subordinate to it;

28) approves the subject plans for scientific research and experimental designing of the scientific research institutions of the ministry's system.

9) The RSFSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry within its competence on the basis and in execution of USSR and RSFSR laws, other decisions of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium and of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium, decrees and regulations of the USSR Council of Ministers and of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and orders, instructions and directives of the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry issues orders and instructions, gives directives and organizes and checks their execution.

In the necessary cases the RSFSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry issues with other RSFSR ministries and departments joint orders and instructions.

10. The RSFSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry is headed by a minister appointed in accordance with the RSFSR Constitution by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and during the period between sessions, by the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet with a subsequent submission for approval by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

The RSFSR minister of the fruit and vegetable industry has deputies appointed by the RSFSR Council of Ministers. The division of duties among deputy ministers is made by the minister.

The RSFSR minister of the fruit and vegetable industry is personally responsible for the fulfillment of the tasks entrusted to the ministry and for the performance of its functions and establishes the degree of responsibility of deputy ministers and of the managers of the ministry's structural subdivisions for the management of individual areas of the ministry's activity, as well as for the work of the associations, enterprises, institutions and organizations of the ministry's system.

11. The RSFSR minister of the fruit and vegetable industry:

a) directs the ministry's activity;

b) in agreement with the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry introduces individual changes into the structure of the ministry's central apparatus; grants cost accounting rights to the ministry's main administrations, administrations and divisions;

- c) approves statutes on the ministry's main administrations, administrations and divisions, as well as in accordance with the established procedure statutes (regulations) of subordinate associations, enterprises, organizations and institutions;
- d) appoints and relieves from duties the workers of the ministry's central apparatus and the workers of associations, enterprises, organizations and institutions subordinate to the ministry in accordance with the established list;
- e) entrusts the solution of individual problems within the ministry's competence to the ministry's main administrations, administrations and divisions, as well as to subordinate associations, enterprises, organizations and institutions.

12. A board consisting of the minister (chairman) and acting deputy ministers, as well as of the ministry's other key workers, is formed in the RSFSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry.

Members of the ministry's board are approved by the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

At its regularly held meetings the board of the RSFSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry examines the basic problems of development of the fruit and vegetable industry and other problems concerning the ministry's activity, discusses problems of the practical management of associations, enterprises, institutions and organizations, of the check on execution and of the selection and utilization of personnel and the drafts of the most important orders and instructions and hears lectures by chiefs of cost accounting agrarian-industrial production associations for fruit and vegetable products and reports by managers of the ministry's structural subdivisions, associations, sovkhozes and other enterprises, institutions and organizations of the ministry's system.

As a rule, the board's decisions are implemented by the minister's orders. In case of disagreements between the minister and the board the minister implements his decision, reporting on the disagreements that arose to the RSFSR Council of Ministers. In turn, members of the board can communicate their opinions to the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

13. To examine the proposals on the basic directions in the development of science and technology, to determine a scientifically substantiated unified technical policy in the development of the fruit and vegetable industry and to work out recommendations on the utilization and introduction into production of the latest achievements of Soviet and foreign science, technology and advanced experience, a scientific and technical council is formed from prominent scientists, highly skilled specialists, production innovators and representatives of scientific and technical societies and other organizations in the RSFSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry.

The composition of the scientific and technical council and the statute on it are approved by the minister.

14. The structure and number of workers of the central apparatus of the RSFSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry are approved by the RSFSR Council of Ministers in agreement with the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry.

The authorized staff of the ministry's central apparatus is approved by the RSFSR Minister of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry.

15. The RSFSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry has a seal with a picture of the RSFSR State Emblem and with its name.

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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

COUNTERSALE OF OIL CAKE TO KOLKHOZES, SOVKHOZES EXPLAINED

Moscow ZAKUPKI SEL'SKOKHOZYAYSTVENNYKH PRODUKTOV in Russian No 10, Oct 82 pp 39-40

/Article: "COUNTERSALE OF OIL CAKE"/

/Text/ The USSR Ministry of Procurements and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, by agreement with the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, in Order No. 202/260 dated 28 June 1982 approved the instruction entitled "On the System for the Countersale of Oil Cake (oil-seed meal) During 1982-1985 To Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other Agricultural Enterprises and Organizations for the Sale To the State of Seed From Sunflowers, Soybeans, Rape and Winter Cress Over and Above the Average Level Achieved During the 10th Five-Year Plan."

In conformity with this instruction the sale of oil cake (oil-seed meal) is carried out at the rate of 20 kilograms per quintal of seed from sunflowers, soybeans, rape and water cress and 40 kilograms for each quintal of seed from the high oleine content Pervenets sunflower variety (in the zones of its regionalization), sold to the state over and above the average level achieved during the 10th Five-Year Plan.

The average level for the sale of seed to the state, achieved during the 10th Five-Year Plan, is determined separately for the seed of sunflowers and soybeans and for the seed of rape and water cress -- in the aggregate, as the sum of the products sold to the state in credited weight over a period of 5 years, divided by five. The average level is determined in conformity with the instruction on the order for payments during 1981-1985 to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and associations, of bonuses in the amount of 50 percent of the procurement prices for the sale of agricultural products to the state over and above the average level achieved during the 10th Five-Year Plan.

In cases where a farm did not sell seed to the state during certain years owing to natural calamities or unfavorable weather conditions, the computation of the average level achieved is carried out by dividing the overall amount of seed sold to the state by five.

The overall volume of seed sold to the state during the 10th Five-Year Plan includes the entire amount of seed credited towards fulfillment of the state sales plan for the 1976-1980 period. If during the 10th or 11th five-year plans the farms were consolidated or merged, then the average annual level for the sale of seed from the

mentioned crops to a merged farm is determined by summing up the average levels for each individual farm.

For farms which during the 10th Five-Year Plan did not sell seed from sunflowers, soybeans, rape and water cress to the state, the countersale of oil cake (oil-seed meal) for seed from the mentioned crops sold to the state during the 1982-1985 period is carried out for all of the seed delivered by them, in accordance with the norms set forth in Order No. 74 of the USSR Ministry of Procurements dated 24 March 1982.

The mentioned system for the countersale of oil cake (oil-seed meal) also applies to farms which converted over during the 11th Five-Year Plan to producing seed for hybrid sunflowers, for sale to the state of seed from 1st generation sunflower hybrids during the 1982-1984 period.

The average level for the sale of seed to the state, achieved during the 10th Five-Year Plan, is remaining stable for all years of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Changes in the average level are permissible only in those instances when, based upon a decision handed down by the higher republic, kray and oblast party and soviet organs, a change takes place in the land utilization of the farms. In the process, a correction for the average sales level is carried out in the volume and assortment of products proportional to the extent of the change in the sales plan for the given farm.

The instruction sets for the the order for composing and formulating an information-account for the average level of sales to the state of seed, achieved during the 10th Five-Year Plan, the document on collation of the sales-procurement data for products over and above the average level and the order for the countersale of oil cake (oil-seed meal) due to the farms for having sold seed to the state from sunflowers, soybeans, rape and water cress, above the average level achieved during the 10th Five-Year Plan. The forms for these documents are provided in the instruction.

The state inspection for procurements and the quality of agricultural products for a rayon, by agreement with the oblast (kray, ASSR) state procurement inspection and agricultural administration of a rayon executive committee, oblast or kray executive committee and ministry of agriculture for an ASSR and in union republics not having an oblast division, by agreement with the ministry of procurements and the ministry of agriculture for the republic, assigns suppliers for the oil-bearing seed to those enterprises engaged in the countersale of oil cake (oil-seed meal), with an appropriate entry being made in this regard in the collation document and in the order.

The issuing of oil cake (oil-seed meal) in the form of a countersale is carried out by creameries subordinate to the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and also by mixed feed plants or grain receiving enterprises having mixed feed departments, either directly from the mentioned enterprises or by shipments from the creameries to the recipients.

The oil cake (oil-seed meal) funds established by the USSR Ministry of Procurements in conformity with contractual agreements are distributed by the union republic

ministries of procurements among the grain products administrations of autonomous republics, krays and oblasts, which supply the allocated funds to the grain products enterprises and creameries and inform their rayon procurement inspections for the assignment of kolkhozes and sovkhozes to these enterprises. In union republics which do not have an oblast break-down, the oil cake (oil-seed meal) funds are supplied to the grain products enterprises and creameries directly by the procurement ministries of these republics. The funds allocated to the union and autonomous republics, krays and oblasts are reported to the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and to the ministries of the food industry of union republics.

The issuing of oil cake (oil-seed meal) in the form of countersales to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations is carried out on a non-cash basis in the amount of 25 percent of the amount due in November and December of the current year for the sale of the crop and 25 percent during each month of the first quarter of the next year.

The oil cake (oil-seed meal) to be used for countersales is issued strictly in the manner and in accordance with the schedules called for in the instruction. In conformity with the contractual agreement, the contracting enterprise is responsible for the countersale to the farm of the amount of oil cake (oil-seed meal) due it and also for the schedules for issuing it. If the issuing of the oil cake (oil-seed meal) is carried out by a creamery of the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry or by an enterprise of the USSR Ministry of Procurements, which carries out the sale of mixed feeds and grain forage, the responsibility for the countersale of oil cake (oil-seed meal) to a farm and for the schedules for issuing it is borne by this enterprise.

Reporting on the amount of oil cake (oil-seed meal) released to farms in the form of countersales is carried out monthly during the period in which the cake is issued: during the 4th quarter of the current year and the 1st quarter of the next year. The grain products enterprises and creameries, no later than the 5th day of the month following the reporting period present a postal report (monthly-postal), concerning the farms and the amount of oil cake (oil-seed meal) issued in the form of countersales, to the chief state inspector for procurements and the quality of the agricultural products for a rayon or oblast (kray, ASSR) grain products administration. In the case of union republics which do not have an oblast break-down, an urgent telegraph report (monthly-urgent) is sent to the union republic procurement ministries.

Each month (no later than the 10th day following the reporting period) the oblast (kray, ASSR) grain products administrations issue a report to the union republic ministries of procurements. The ministries of procurements of the union republics issue an urgent report to the USSR Ministry of Procurements no later than the 12th day following the reporting period.

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AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

INCREASING NUMBER OF GRAIN STORAGE FACILITIES

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 36, Sep 82 p 1

[Article: "Reliable Granaries for the Harvest"]

[Text] There were 916 elevators in USSR Ministry of Procurement enterprises on 1 Jan 1966; 1,054 on 1 Jan 1971; 1,289 on 1 Jan 1976; and 1,433 on 1 Jan 1981. It is planned to put 177 into operation during the 1981-1985 five-year plan.

Enterprises for the procurement, storage and processing of grain production represent an important link of the agroindustrial complex. They receive grain from farms, bring it up to the necessary standards, and guarantee full safe-keeping of grain crop resources.

A network of elevators and warehouses equipped with modern technical facilities has been established in the country, allowing all production processes to be carried out with a minimum expenditure of labor. Elevators with an 8.7 million-ton capacity were put into operation in the 8th Five-Year Plan; there was a 16.6 million-ton capacity in the 9th Five-Year Plan, and a 18.6 million ton capacity in the 10th Five-Year Plan. An augmentation of elevator capacity is also continuing in the current five-year plan.

In the procurement system there are many mixed feed plants which from year to year increase mixed feed production for various kinds of cattle and poultry. During the ten-year period from 1970 to 1980, the output of mixed feed in state plants increased by more than 40 million tons.

The food program provides for the construction not only of large-scale but also of small grain-receiving enterprises, and also mixed feed shops in remote regions of Siberia, the Volga area, Kazakhstan and other areas. The capacity of groats enterprises will increase, and also the potential for processing grain in milling enterprises.

The successful work of the whole elevator economy depends not only on furnishing sites with high-production and reliable equipment, but also on the manner in which the work of procurement officials is organized, as well as on the precise observance of schedules for receiving grain production from farms.